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WORLD'S STRANGEST FILM

—See inside

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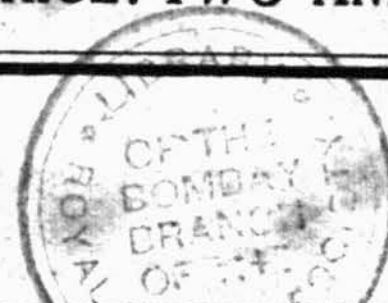


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BRITAIN

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(2) They climb up.



(3) Ready to jump through the fuselage hole ...



(4) ...As the balloon floats in the air.



(5) The parachutes open...



(6.) Safe on the ground.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JULY 27, 1941

THE LAND OF THE LAMA

What Tibet Owes To India

By DWARKANATH KACHRU

INDIAN culture is both rich and ancient.

The ancient philosophies, the social and political habits and institutions, a rich language and intense intellectual and cultural activities which flourished in India centuries before and after the birth of the Christian era constitute our cultural heritage.

For the moment, we are interested in such aspects of Indian culture which exercised a lasting influence on Tibet, our neighbour in the north-east. Our mind, therefore, goes back to the period, 400 years before the birth of Christ, when Gautama Buddha proclaimed a new philosophy of life, inaugurated a monastic order and brought about a revolution in Indian thought. Buddhism received great impetus in the days of Emperor Asoka, who raised it from a struggling sect to the exalted position of State religion.

Spread Of Buddhism

Under him Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon and Burma and Buddhist preachers penetrated as far as Central Asia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Egypt and Masedonia. Buddhism thus spread and for a time the wisdom of India was centered in the Buddhist Viharas and institutions. The great university of Nalanda which flourished during the first few centuries of the Christian era, attracted scholars and students from Ceylon, Burma, Tibet, China and Korea. The famous Chinese travellers, Hsuan Tsang and I-ching also came - and studied in this University.

But Buddhism was soon to become an exile from its land of birth and by the middle of the 10th century A.D. it had practically vanished and only lingered in Bengal. But the culture and civilisation know no barriers and ideas travel and link nations together. China, Korea and Japan had already accepted Buddhism and now it was accepted by Tibet also in 640 A.D. Buddhism thus was the first cultural influence of India over Tibet.

The spread of Buddhism in Tibet followed by other influences in the spheres of religion, art and literature is closely connected with the history of the country. Very little is known about the history of Tibet prior to the introduction of Buddhism. Chinese chronicles have it that a scattered group of

warring chiefs—practising Bon religion, ruled the country.

Influence Of Kings

In 640 A.D. Tibet was ruled by a mighty king, Sron-btsan-Sgam-po, who had succeeded in subjecting to his suzerainty not only Tibet but the territory up to Gilgit in the west and Chinese Turkistan in the north. The kings of Nepal and China recognised his overlordship as far as the Kokanar. Later on he married the two princesses of China and Nepal.

The two princesses were ardent Buddhists and successfully prevailed upon their young husband to accept the doctrine of Sakya-

and present it to the people in the familiar Tibetan garb.

The next Tibetan King of importance, who did much to spread Buddhism in Tibet was Khri-Srong-Lde-Btson (802-45 A.D.). During his minority the rival leaders of the Bon religion tried to gain power, but could not make much headway. The young King gradually became an ardent Buddhist, and invited the famous Nalanda philosopher Acharya Santarakshita and held long religious and philosophic discourses with him.

But once again Buddhism received a setback. Heavy floods devastated the whole of the country side and lightning which

monastery and the first Buddhist monastic order in Tibet.

The next King of importance who occupied the throne of Tibet was Kri-Lde-Btson Po (846-77 A.D.). He was a pious monarch. He introduced a new technique of translation and ordered that all future translations be undertaken from Sanskrit texts only. The work of translation went on for fifty years and included among the translators many Indian monks. Thus for about 160 years (640-802 A.D.) Buddhism in Tibet consolidated its position and the hundred years that followed (802-901 A.D.) saw it exalted to the position of veneration.

During the years 901 and 902 A.D. Buddhism suffered yet another reverse at the hands of the tyrannical ruler Glang-Dar-Ma. He closed down the monasteries, turned out the monks and defiled the images. But he could not continue longer, as a Buddhist monk went in disguise and killed him.

Yellow Cap Sect

From the XIth century onwards many of the Tibetan Kings began to accept monkhood and the Lama King invited the famous Indian Pandit Atisha. Mention has already been made of the fact that Buddhism was introduced into Tibet in combination with many other cults, especially the Tantric cult. Atisha preached against the magic rites and Tantric cult. He founded a school of pure Buddhism with emphasis on meditation and severe discipline in the monasteries. In 1000 A.D. he presided over a religious Council and proclaimed the re-establishment of the doctrine of Buddha. He thus laid the foundation of the Yellow Cap Sect.

The period between the XIth and XIIIth centuries witnessed the spread and consolidation of Buddhism. The number of monasteries increased and a great percentage of people began to accept monkhood. Buddhist Abbots began to take interest in secular affairs. Kublai-Khan conferred upon the Lama Phags-Pa the Imperial Preceptor (Ti-Shih).

In 1357 was born the great Tibetan reformer Gyal-ba Tsoni Kha Pa. He was a follower of Atisha and his advent marks the

(Continued On Page 38)

LOST ODYSSEY

By P. R. KAIKINI

Her hair
sparkled like foam in the air
floated like blue woolly clouds
over dark distant mountain-pines,
her soft fair hands
revealed like the sun
half-hidden behind October skies,
her figure emerging
like a shadow from the ebbing night
formless form of darkening dusk
quicken into a beautiful being
like morning's pearly dew.

I cannot remember
the flash of her smile
her peering eyes
nor her conquering lips
but only the vital fountains of ecstasy
youth, beauty, bliss.

I hear only a low voice
from a struggling dying world
lying
beyond the horizon
and your burning cities.

muni. After accepting the new religion, the King deputed his Minister Thon-mi, with 16 others, to visit India for the study of the holy doctrine and the alphabet. On his return Thon-mi invented the Tibetan alphabet on the model of the Kashmiri alphabets. He also wrote a grammatical treatise. The King, too, retired into a cave for four years for the study of the new alphabet and the grammar.

The King now realised the necessity of transforming a backward Tibet into a progressive centre of Buddhist culture and religion. He invited from India Buddhist scholars and teachers to teach arts and sciences to the people. The Buddhist teachers began translating Sanskrit texts into Tibetan and in order to make the Buddhist religion acceptable to the people they had to accept many of the prevailing superstitions and dogmas into the new no longer pure Buddhism

struck a hill resulted in a severe cattle epidemic. The popular superstitions once again came into play and the supporters of the Bon religion interpreted the calamity as the wrath of the gods against the preachings of the Nalanda Monk. The Emperor had to submit to the popular will for the time being and send back Acharya to India.

First Monastery

When the stress and strain of the disaster had passed away the King once again sent for Acharya Santarakshita. Under Acharya's guidance the King ordered a Buddhist monastery to be built on the model of Udayapuri (Behar Sharief). The monastery was completed within 12 years and prominent monks were invited from India and elsewhere to live in the monastery and translate doctrines into Tibetan. Thus was founded the first Buddhist

GANDHI, GABLE AND
GOERING!

Saints, Film Stars And
Sacred Bulls!

There Is Something For
Everyone On

THE LAST PAGE

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MUSSOLINI TO SUE FOR PEACE?

**"FASCIST REGIME IS CHASED BY NEMESIS AND H. DUCE
STANDS IN THE DOCK ACCUSED OF THE PRE-
MEDITATED MURDER OF ITALY"**

Says C. M. FRANZERO In "Free Europe"

THERE has been a crop of reports lately that Mussolini is about to sue for peace, or that many leading Fascists are urging peace at any price.

All such rumours could easily be exploded with the simple argument that the power to decide is no longer Mussolini's; Germany having one foot in Italy, any peace move by Mussolini or the Fascist Party would only lead to the total control of Italy by Hitler's forces.

Let us, however, assume that these rumours contain an element of truth. The question then arises: "Can the Fascist regime sue for peace?"

It is generally recognised that the bulk of the Italian people wish to end the war with Britain. But between the desire of the people and the wish of the regime there is a wide chasm: the people's desire for peace is a natural expression of the regret and almost open opposition with which they submitted to war. To suppose that the people would now, in the face of the appalling disaster brought down on them by the regime, allow it to seek peace in their name, is to credit them with a supineness and stupidity which even the eighteen years of Fascist emasculation does not justify.

Case For Prosecution

When the regime and its Duce are brought to trial, Counsel for the Prosecution will lay this charge against Mussolini:

"This is a case of a leader whom despotism has ruined. His is an almost pathological case. No one will deny that this man Mussolini has during a number of years done many things in the social or political fields which turned out to be advantageous to Italy and the Italian people. We shall, therefore, refrain from mentioning the misdeeds which are the usual accoutrements of dictatorship. We witnessed the fanatical enthusiasm of the Italian people for this man and his methods of government; indeed, for a number of years the majority of them appeared to be reverencing Mussolini as a fetish. Then, all of a sudden, this man lost all sense of proportion between his own volition and the people's sentiments.



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"When the short war against Abyssinia had, to all intents and purposes, vindicated in the eyes of the people his imperialistic teachings, he dreamt that he was the man to bring down the British and the French Empires. His intervention in the civil war in Spain was an act of revenge against the two great Powers which had opposed his East African adventure; it also served as a test for the military and political reactions of these Powers to a Continental war. When events in Germany—events which had been greatly accelerated by the disintegration of the old political order as a result of the Abyssinian crisis—moved so rapidly and spectacularly that all Europe

power made him blind and dead to the real sentiments of the people. His second mistake was that he believed that he had built an invincible war machine. Mussolini alone could tell whether he realised that the Fascist regime was but a gilded pasteboard castle. If, on the other hand, Mussolini genuinely believed in the soundness of his political creation, the realisation of his own delusion must have been tragic. Possibly Mussolini thought that Great Britain was about to perish at the hands of Nazi Germany. We must admit this belief, in order to explain his dastardly entry into the war at the moment France was down. Mussolini had always believed that the French Army was



"Is That You, Brutus?"

—Nashville Tennessean.

trembled at the cracking of the Nazi whip, Mussolini deluded himself to the point of imagining that if he placed himself at the side of Hitler, he would in the end be able to share with the latter the domination of Europe and perhaps of the whole world.

Musso's Serious Mistake

"It was at this point that Mussolini made his first serious mistake, and it is difficult to understand how this mistake was possible for such a crafty schemer. He believed that the Italian people tired though they were of wars in Africa and Europe, would follow him to the end, or that the machine he had built would enable him to coerce the Italian people into fighting another war for the sake of ambitions in which they had neither interest nor faith. When a man has made his first mistake, there is no end to the series which will follow. Absolute

one of the strongest in Europe, and certainly the most serious institution in France. The day that Army was willing to capitulate, Mussolini felt that his prolonged absence from the field (an absence which had made his nights sleepless through jealousy) would have prevented him from staking any claim vis-a-vis to his German partner. France was down; Britain would not face Germany alone; it was the end of the old world. That was Mussolini's fatal mistake, caused not only by an absolute ignorance of Britain's staying power and incomprehension of the British spirit, but also by a state of mind in which a man is prone to believe only that which fits his own designs.

Chased By Nemesis

"The Fascist regime is now chased by Nemesis, and Mussolini, who had promised the Italians untold conquests and riches

THE AUTHOR

Dr. Franzero, a leading Italian journalist, was correspondent of the "Giornale d'Italia" before the war. Up to the last moment he tried in his writing to convince his countrymen of the folly of believing that Britain could be beaten. When Mussolini declared war, Dr. Franzero refused to return to Italy.

stands in the dock, charged with the responsibility of the defeat of the Italian nation, the loss of its colonies and African ports and the economic ruin of the country. He stands accused of the pre-meditated murder of Italy. For years we heard the regime proclaim the miracles of Fascism; the only miracle it has performed is that it brought the Germans back into Italy!"

This is the case against Mussolini. And to suppose that he will sue for peace is to underestimate his intelligence.

It is, however, quite possible that certain leaders of the Fascist Party may contemplate such a step. Their intelligence is as base as their knavery, and they may be thinking that a peace with Britain at any price—even at the price of abjuring their Duce and the Axis Alliance—would save their skins.

But what about the Italian people? Is it possible to conceive that they, seeing their country defeated and ruined in a war engineered by the Fascist regime, would tolerate that regime in the clothes of peacemakers? It is too ludicrous to think of it.

There is, therefore, no way out for Fascism. Peace between Britain and Italy must be proposed only by men who can speak for the Italian people. Fascism cannot and must not be allowed to make peace. If such a nefarious thing were allowed, it would perpetuate the regime and its feudalistic sway over Italy. It would be a betrayal of Democracy and of Europe.

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Troubles**

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**GLYCODIN
TERP-VASAKA**



THE GODDESS DEMANDS BLOOD!

A Reporter Investigates The Black Magic Business Of South Kanara And Attends A Weird Midnight Ritual

By G. S. KALYANPUR,
OUR STAFF REPORTER

A death-like stillness enveloped the green paddy fields of the little hamlet, Koodla, in South Kanara district,

as my companion with the queer sartorial combination of a coarse loin cloth and a silken, striped, red turban led me up to a little hillock overlooking the fields. It was nearing midnight and all living things lay still. The eerie silence was broken only by the crunching of our feet on the irregular path along which my guide picked his way, with an unerring instinct.

Uncanny Powers

"See the holy temple of Bhagavati there?" said my guide, pointing to a little, thatched mud hut, standing like a sentinel in the midst of a vast expanse of field and pasture.

"An hour hence, a new member will be admitted to our fold if Goddess Bhagawati finds in him a genuine devotee. To her he will have to offer sacrificial blood—a part of his own body—probably a toe or a finger. He will then be initiated by us into the mysteries of our art and within a year, from to-day, he will wield the same powers as the rest of our brotherhood. He will be able to destroy the will of a man before he can count twenty and make him act like a mere marionette. With the chanting of a few mystic words he will be able to infuse uncanny powers in a blade of grass and make it perforate every fruit in an orchard and ruin its owner, overnight. A wooden doll buried by him surreptitiously in a villager's compound at midnight, will bring a strange disease the next morning on every member of the villager's family."

As my companion poured out these words my heart sank within me and I regretted the rash scepticism which had led me to probe deep into a belief so universal in the rural tracts of Kanara.

The Evil Doll

The extent to which the simple, illiterate, highly superstitious villager of Kanara and Malabar believes in necromancy and the childish simplicity with which he ascribes every reverse in life to the evil influence cast on his family by some unknown necromancer, stagger one's imagination. If a child falls ill in the family, the villager rushes, not to the doctor but to the nearest astrologer who invariably asks him to look out in his compound for the "Matada Bombe" or the magic doll of wood or copper buried by the necromancer for casting evil influence over the villager's family. Every corner of the compound is dug with scrupulous care. If any effigy

is found the villager promptly comes to the conclusion that someone in the village who did not like him, utilised the services of a necromancer to ruin his family.

He, therefore, tries to counteract the evil influences by seeking the services of another necromancer. It is common to hear a villager revile even against his own brother for ruining him by engaging the services of a necromancer.

Black Magic

It was in the spirit of a thorough sceptic that I had started

near. This strange phenomenon, I was told, would continue to occur as long as the necromancer wielded his influence over the unfortunate villager's dwelling.

"Took My Breath Away"

It was at Koodla, one among the hundreds of superstition-ridden villages of Kanara that I pitched into a necromancer prepared to demonstrate his powers. A customs official in a nearby coastal town used his influence in persuading the necromancer to give a demonstration to an audience of only three. A necromancer is not in the category of a common magician who exhibits his art for the bene-

tents of my purse in terms of so many coins of each denomination. He was correct in every detail.

The Sceptic Floored

I was still a sceptic because I had heard that this kind of fortune-telling and thought-reading are very common in every province. The "purse reading" was, of course, something which struck me as uncanny and a little out of the common run of fortune-telling.

The real demonstration of black magic was yet to come; and when it did come without the necromancer giving me any time to recover, I was completely floored.

"Have you heard of vegetable gardens being ruined by black magic?" asked the necromancer who was dressed in a short white Dhoti, with a red striped, silken headgear. I will demonstrate it to you though I do not wish to spoil any villager's garden here."

The audience of three adjourned to a vegetable shop. "Are you prepared to make good the loss of this poor vendor?" asked the black magician. It was arranged that we should. We examined the vegetables. There was nothing unusual about them.

Standing at a distance of 20 feet from the shop, the necromancer picked up a blade of grass, held it in his palm, closed his eyes and seemed to go into a trance. Fifteen minutes later he opened his eyes, stared fiercely at the vegetables lying heaped in different baskets, and with an imperious gesture, pointed the blade of grass at them.

I do not know how it really happened. There lay the heaps of brinjals, cucumbers, beans and many other vegetables, all neatly piled in their baskets; but all of them, every single one of them was neatly perforated as though by a punching machine.

That was enough. Though I did not, and still do not, believe that necromancers possess any extraordinary powers claimed for them such as changing the destiny of a man or of cutting short his life. I was eager to know the secret of such power as they possessed.

On Night Of The New Moon

"Have you the nerve to stand alone at midnight in a vast field, miles away from any villager's mud hut?" asked the necromancer to whom I pleaded to be enlightened on the secrets of the art. "If you have, you come with me on the night of the new moon to the temple of Bhagawati where we foregather every month to draw inspiration and power from the Goddess."

It was this invitation which brought me to a lonely spot, far away from human habitation, on a new moon night. He had also informed me that it was a special occasion when a novice was to be initiated into the brotherhood. As we gingerly picked our way to the temple, guiding ourselves by the flickering light of a kind of torch prepared from dry coconut palms, my companion detailed to me the procedure that has been

(Continued on Page 37)



"See the holy temple of Bhagavati there?" said my guide pointing to a little, thatched mud hut.

"An hour hence, a new member will be admitted to our fold if Goddess Bhagavati finds in him a genuine devotee. To her he will have to offer sacrificial blood—a part of his own body—probably a toe or a finger.

investigating that strange subject which the villagers of Kanara refer to as "Mata" and "Modi." In remote towns and villages of the district, particularly those bordering on Malabar, I heard strange stories about the sinister powers of the necromancer. It was claimed, for instance, that a black magician could, while remaining completely in the background, harass a man's family by subjecting its members to strange hallucinations day after day, night after night. Clothes in a villager's hut would suddenly be ablaze without a spark being anywhere

fit of the public and it took a good deal of persuasion even on the part of the influential official to get the necromancer to consent to a performance before witnesses. It was, however, stipulated that there should be no more than three persons to witness the demonstration.

Hardly was I introduced to him by my official friend when the necromancer surveyed me from top to toe and recited off a brief narrative which covered some of the most important events in my life and practically took my breath away by telling me the exact con-

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At the under-water altar, the bridegroom places the ring on the bride's finger.

WORLD'S strangest film has just been completed in Ocala, Florida, near the coast of Miami.

Film history cannot show another example, where under 18 ft. of crystal clear water, film stars and high school undergraduates made a "wonder-picture," in the real sense of the word.

Newton Perry, the producer and director—even more—the "soul" of this curious film carried out a pioneer work. One, looking at this film, cannot have the slightest idea of the incredible difficulties raised in connection with the actual taking of the film.

The most important requirement for an actor or actress of an underwater picture is, to be in perfect physical condition. Newton

Perry, who not only produced and directed this film, but played three or four of the most important parts in it, spent on an average four hours every day on the water, better to say, under the water. But, no more than a minute at a time!

Complete Story

The title of this epoch-making film is "The Silver Fizz", a complete, romantic story, with courtship, marriage and honeymoon. The cameraman photographed the various scenes through a big plate-glass window, but all the players, together with the director and other officials, had to dive beneath the water during the shots. At the beginning of every scene, all these people expelled air from their lungs and only then

The Silver Fizz

By
MICHAEL LORANT



A marriage under water!—The Priest, the bridal couple and the bride's maid.



The bride and the bridegroom in the under-water restaurant, being served by a waiter (played by Newton Perry, the producer-director).

Strange Case

By Michael Zoshchenko

(Translated By Elisabeth Fen.)

I MUST admit that I'd been cursing doctors, medical assistants, mind healers, sorcerers and such like all my life.

But after a certain case I got to know of. I don't swear at them any more. I'm even prepared to take their side.

It was really quite a remarkable case.

The main point is that all the doctors refused to touch the case of that little girl. They just shrugged their shoulders, and spread their hands. The devil alone knows what's the matter with her, they said. Medical Science is quite at a loss how to deal with it.

And then, a common man, without even a secondary school education, and in his soul perhaps, a son of a bitch and a rogue, steps in, takes a look at the girl with his pop eyes, turns over a thought or two in his head—and there you have a healthy creature instead of a hopeless invalid!

That is what happened.

The girl was quite young, about thirteen, or so. She had had a

The First Film Ever Made Entirely Under Water!



The ceremony is over, kisses are exchanged.



Different types of stunts are executed under water.

submerged to carry out the actual playing.

When the sceneries were placed under water, all the directors, workers, technicians, electricians, had to submerge down to the bottom of the tank, to execute the actual screwings and hammerings.

When, for instance, the wedding altar was placed and fastened under water to the bottom of the tank, the workers and directors had to submerge not less than 200 times till they properly finished the job.

Wedding Bells

During the church ceremony, the wedding bells were constantly ringing, although the whole scene was shot 18 ft. below the surface of the water.

Human beings can stay under water for about a minute at a time only. So, it is easy to rea-

lise, how many thousand times had he who's cast to descend beneath the surface, to complete their task. Every scene was first rehearsed on dry land before the cast submerged to execute the final "under water acting."

We have to give the greatest praise to the principal players, the attractive Florence Wimple, famous American bathing beauty and George Saltman, champion swimmer of the University of Florida, who were able to carry their expressions of sentiments even under water, although buoyancy of their bodies and faces made almost impossible for them to stand upright and firm.

Well, romance went on even in the very bottom of the huge tank and as this fantastic film shows, human inventiveness surpassed the impossibilities of the most unusual circumstances.

Of Healing

Fright or something. It seems that other children frightened her. She went outside on her own private business, and the kids took it into their heads to play a trick on her. Threw a dead cat at her, or something, which gave her a fit. So that afterwards she could not speak at least not in words. She'd mutter, or growl, but she'd never undertake to say the whole word. She wouldn't speak, even when she had to ask for something to eat.

Her parents, as you might expect, were not the kind of people who move with the times, or take the lead in the advance guard of the revolution. They were poor people, small craftsmen, I think who made boot laces and sold them in the streets. The little girl, too, was helping, turning a wheel of sorts, or what not. And now, of course, she couldn't go on turning, and completely lost her speech into the bargain.

The parents, naturally, began to cart her from one doctor to another and in the end took her to see a special man. I can't say that was a professional or a

(Continued On Page 37)



Dancing under water. They seem to enjoy it!



WINSTON CHURCHILL

"The moment we got a good fright . . . we were on our knees to Winston Churchill..."

Mr. Churchill's portrait of me is one of my literary favourites. It is so outrageously flattering and friendly that no sinner could resist it. I like flattery and I like Mr. Churchill.

Of course, it is open to the famous criticism of the Droeshout portrait of Shakespear. "We know it is not like Shakespear," said Morris, "because it is not like a man."

A Meteoric Shaw, My Eye

Mr. Churchill's dazzling sketch of the meteoric Shaw is all my eye and Betty Martin; but how much better it is to read than a matter-of-fact biography.

There never was any meteoric Shaw.

Ask any competent naturalist and he will tell you that there never was any such specimen of the human race, and that Shaw, being like Shakespear and Moliere, the author of some very good parts for actors, and, therefore, a bit of an actor himself, only plays up to the part Mr. Churchill has written for him, the real animal being a hard-worked fellowcreature off the stage, earning and collecting large sums for the British Government, which allows him to retain a trifling per-

Bernard Shaw Writes About THE AMAZING WINSTON CHURCHILL

tage, in lieu of a commission, to live on.

So much for poor old Shaw. Now for Mr. Churchill.

★

It is now admitted that he is the most brilliantly talented Minister on the Treasury Bench.

The moment we got a good fright, and had to find a man who could and would do something, we were on our knees to Winston Churchill, making him

In the "Sunday Dispatch" of some weeks ago there appeared an article by Mr. Winston Churchill—"The Amazing George Bernard Shaw"—extracted from the collected writings of Mr. Churchill published before the war.

Next week the "Dispatch" published this reply from Mr. Shaw—in the best Shavian style!

Prime Minister almost by violence and booting out all those we had formerly preferred to him.

"No New Discovery"

Mark that his talents and character were no new discovery: they were as obvious as they are

now 35 years ago, when, after a military career as distinguished as his famous ancestor had achieved at the same age, he entered Parliament when I was a youth of 50 and marked himself out for Cabinet rank from the beginning.

And now, when he is on the verge of the scriptural three score and ten years and should be in a well-earned retirement, he finds himself shoved violently into the Premiership because there is a war on and the men who were preferred to him during all those years were evidently no match for a live wire of Herr Hitler's voltage.

Why were they so preferred?

Obviously, because they could be depended on to do nothing but keep the Party machine going in the House of Commons.

Nothing terrifies us so much as a threat of any sort of upset in our arrangements, or any increase in Government interference with us.

That terror was at its height after the Armistice.

Young men of action, with that up-to-date knowledge of the modern world which is carefully excluded from the curricula of our public schools, and replaced by a fool's paradise based on the feudal system of 1066 with adulterations from 1484, 1649, and 1832, were upsetting capitalist prosperity all over Europe.

The Kaiser, Lenin, Ataturk, Riza Khan, Mussolini and Hitler were kicking parliaments into the gutter and making the revolutionary social changes attributed to God in the Magnificat.

Our hearts were bursting with our desire for rulers who could be depended on to do nothing but call for their pipes and call for their pots and call for their fiddlers three.

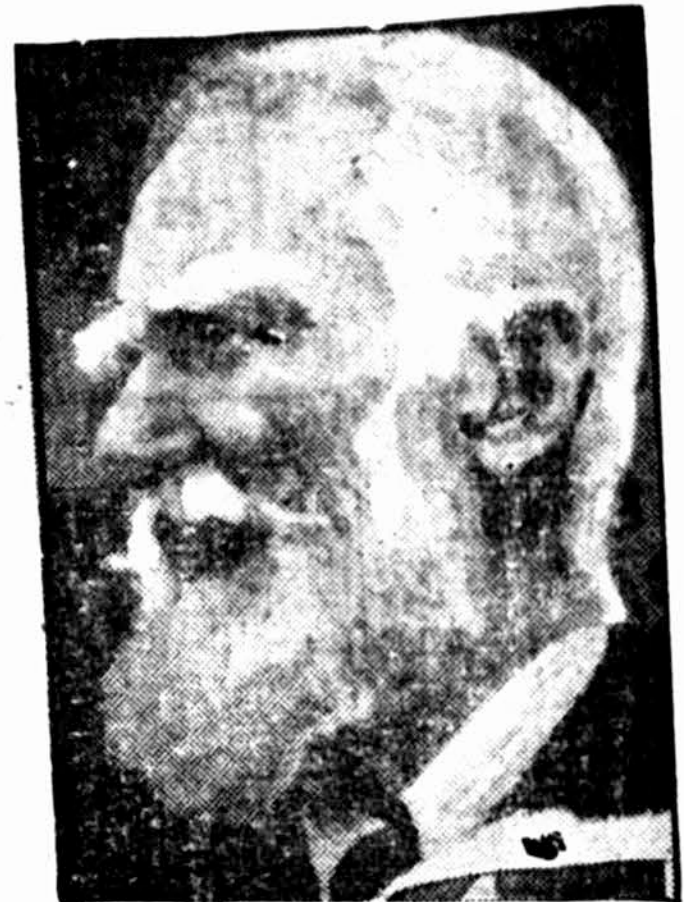
When it was found that the ex-revolutionary Socialist Ramsay MacDonald had finally given up international Socialism for the Treasury Bench at Westminster, and that nevertheless he had the disturbing Labour movement still in his pocket, his former intransigence was forgotten, he became Prime Minister of the Conservative and Labour Parties alike.

"He Had Always Been Suspected"

His only rivals were Stanley Baldwin and the Chamberlains, who were equally "safe".

Had it not been for the resumption of the war, Mr. Churchill would not have had a dog's chance of crowning his Parliamentary career as Prime Minister; for he had always been suspected of wanting to do something; and he was known to be capable of crossing the floor of the House on the merits of a Parliamentary measure instead of invariably voting on the one question that it ever before the House in one disguise or another; to wit, whether the Party Government is to remain in power or to be ousted by the Opposition.

Even now, when we dare not in the face of the new Napoleons



G. BERNARD SHAW

"Mr. Churchill's dazzling sketch of the meteoric Shaw is all my eye..."

on with Right Honourable Do-Nothings, we take care to balance him in the Cabinet with reactionary forces strong enough to keep his Tory Democracy active in its Toryism and paralysed in its Democracy.

What I want Mr. Churchill to tell us when the war is over is whether if he had his life to live over again he would waste it in the British House of Commons as it has been wasted by the Party System

Soldier And Writer

He could have done far more as Mayor of one of our provincial cities, where there are Parties but no Party System.

His real career has been as a soldier and an author.

His recreations are civilised: painting and bricklaying not hunting and shooting.

There was a time when I was invited to contest Parliamentary seats which I could not possibly win.

I should not have accepted even if the seats had been safe for me. It was better to be "the amazing Shaw" than to put my head under the Westminster extinguisher.

Was I not right, O Winston?

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THE OTHER HOLLYWOOD

The Real Town In Background
Has Nothing To Do With
Movies

Hollywood has always been more than a movie community.

The movie folk are a rather small minority among its 197,000 population. There really are two Hollywoods, and the real Hollywood in the background is an important place. It waters down some of the movie glamour with such plain qualities as industry and common sense, frugality and an independent spirit, writes Frank Daugherty in "N. Y. Times".

The real Hollywood goes to church on Sunday; it votes regularly in the primary and general elections; it sides with England against Hitler; it thinks that its movie industry is a little pretentious, and at fashionable pre-views it sometimes laughs in the wrong places. On the whole, it likes the movie-makers well enough, but it is careful not to tell them so. It says bluntly that it thinks most movies are dull. It rarely visits the studios unless out-of-town visitors want to see them. Mainly, it confines itself to the job of being a small American city which by chance is neighbour to strange excitements and pleasures.

La Naplera

As late as 1920 Hollywood had only one bookstore on its main street. Ex-barbers were working here as movie directors, and ex-plasterers were among the writers. The town's first movie studio had been built only nine years before. The town wasn't much more than a street-car stop among the orange groves of old La Brea Rancho. It had only got around to repealing an ordinance which said that sheep couldn't be driven through the streets in flocks of

more than 2,000. Mexicans had been fighting battles in the nearby foothills only a couple of generations earlier, and the early name of the place, La Napolera, the Cactus Plain, was still remembered.

To-day you may hear the theory of the leisure class expounded around the lavish swimming pools. But back in the hills the hermits and gold miners and cheese makers and bee-keepers live pretty much as they always did. And out on the twenty-five square miles of plain spreading along the south side of the Hollywood Hills and the Santa Monica Mountains, in many a sunny cottage, in bungalow court and stucco house, in apartment and flat and hotel life for the plain people of Hollywood moves much as it would have moved if the movies had never come to town.

Doesn't Exist!

Of course, when one speaks of the town of Hollywood, one is dealing with a rather nebulous entity. In point of fact, it doesn't exist at all, for there is no Mayor and there are no other adjuncts, political or social, which distinguish it from the rest of Los Angeles, of which it is now merely a district.

Los Angeles recognizes it as a district, to be sure, a district which shows 1940 building permits amounting to dol. 7,000,000; postal receipts of dol. 1,500,000; bank deposits of dol. 50,000,000; purchasing power of dol. 200,000,000. It has one of the largest municipal parks in the United States, three public and many private golf courses, three stadiums and a baseball field, a Bowl, a Planetarium, a Greek theatre, forty-five miles of bridge paths—and those few odd but well-publicized swimming pools.



"There is no such place as Hollywood"—but it is in this direction!

Of Hollywood's 197,000 people only about 32,000 are even remotely connected with the movies. Radio and aviation, two relatively new industries here, are already threatening the movies' position. Hollywood has become the centre of Western broadcasting with three national chains and eleven local and regional stations all operating from here. And the aeroplane factories are being built up all around the town.

Hollywood May Change

As the needs of these new Hollywood elements find expression, Hollywood itself may change. The pleasures of the town at present, for example, are mainly for the padded movie purse. One has to drive out of Hollywood—to the beaches, to the Valley, or to Los Angeles—to get a presentable meal for a dollar and a quarter. The Hollywood girl and boy who want a Friday evening out have to go some distance to find an orchestra playing at a price within the scope of their budget.

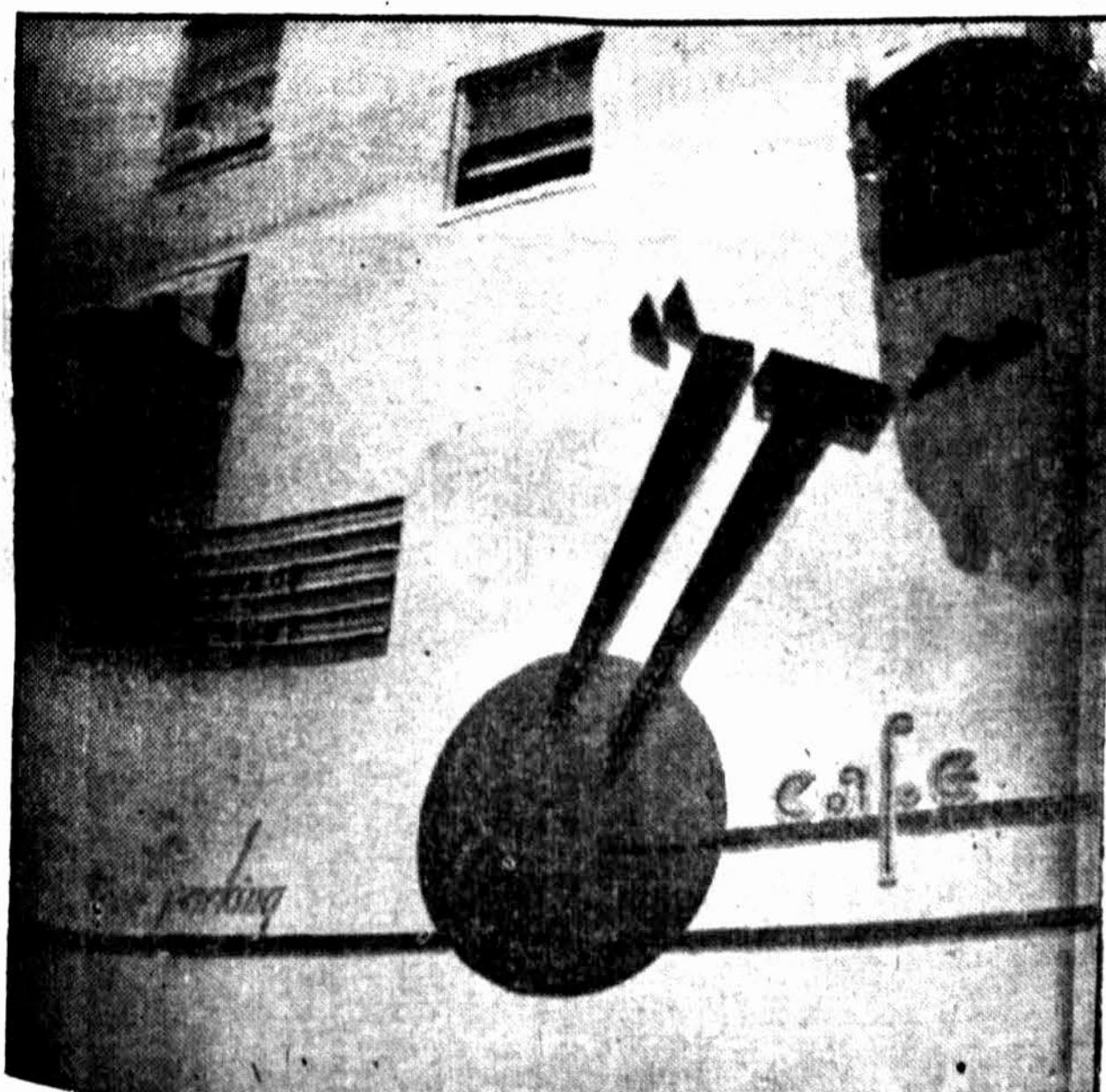
If further evidence of the separation between the two Hollywoods is needed, glance at business statistics. In recent months general business in the Hollywood district showed a 10 per cent. in-

crease over its normal trend. For the same period the movies were showing a business decline of 25 to 35 per cent.

But if there are points of difference, there are also points of convergence. Hollywood's friendliness to the movie people has always been strikingly in contrast to the attitude in Pasadena for example, which will not even allow a movie studio within its borders. There is some mixing socially between the wealthier townfolk and the movie people, and occasionally a Claudette Colbert or Mary Astor or Jane Bryan gets a doctor or broker to husband.

The real meeting ground is among the youngsters, where all bars seem to be down. Mickey Rooney, Jackie Cooper, Judy Garland, Shirley Temple and the rest of that group seems to enjoy the company of local boys and girls as much as of those strictly in "the profession."

All in all, Hollywood somewhat resembles a little girl who has a smaller brother who can waggle his ears. She is inclined to think it has its counterpart in the jackass, but she can never quite hide her pride in the accomplishment, just the same.



Hollywood stars are not always shining. Clara Bow, the famous "It" girl, now runs a cafe.



The Brown Derby, world-famed Hollywood restaurant, shaped like a hat.

Photos: K. A. Abbas.

A PERILOUS PILGRIMAGE

Thousands Of Devotees Will Be Braving The Cold And The Hazards Of The Himalayas To

Visit The Shrine Of Shri Amar Nath Ji

Next Month

(CONTRIBUTED)



The tired pilgrims rest on the way.

The pilgrimage to the famous shrine of Shri Amar Nath Ji, which attracts annually a large number of devout Hindus from the remotest parts of India, will take place this year on the 7th August, 1941 corresponding to 23rd Sawan, 1938.

The sacred shrine of the God Shiva is situated at a height of about 13,000 ft. at the head of the Liddar Valley. The journey from Srinagar to Shri Amar Nath Ji takes about 4 days. The first 60 miles from Srinagar to Pahalgam by a motor-car or a motor bus, there being a regular motor bus service from Srinagar to Pahalgam. From Pahalgam the sacred cave is at a distance of 29 miles amidst bewitching mountain scenery.

A contractor is appointed by the Kashmir Government for supply of transport required by pilgrims. The tenders for the transport required should be sent to him one week at least before it is required by the pilgrims. The contractors are also appointed by His Highness' Government for supply of fire wood etc., at various stages mentioned above 'en route' to Shri Amar Nath Ji.

Shelters to provide accommodation to pilgrims exist at various stages. Tents are provided by the Dharamarth Department for ac-



Sheshnag—such scenes of awe-inspiring majesty greet the traveller's eye on the way to Amarnath.

commodation of Sadhus and those pilgrims who cannot afford to pay for it.

Thousands of Sadhus of various sects gather in Srinagar to join the pilgrimage under the guidance of a local mahant, who is recognised by His Highness' Government as the bearer of the Char,

the emblem of the God Shiva, to the sacred cave.

The Kashmir Government has opened a Branch of the Visitors' Bureau at Pahalgam to supply information useful to visitors and to render possible assistance to them on spot.

'En route' to the sacred cave

snow bridges are crossed and a beautiful Sheeshnag lake is seen at the foot of the towering mountains. There is an extensive camping ground near the Lake. The scenery is magnificent.

Invalids and those whose health is not fit to stand high altitudes, cold and rarified air, are advised not to undertake the journey. Rain showers are to be expected and camp arrangements should anticipate wet weather, though this may not be experienced. Equipment of warm clothing is essential.

One Sunday morning the pastor of a Negro congregation noticed that an old face had reappeared among his flock and after the sermon welcomed the supposedly repentant backslider.

"This is the first time you've been to church for a long time," he said. "I'm glad to see you."

"Ah done had to come," exclaimed Rastus. "Ah needs strengthenin'. I'se got a job white washin' a chicken coop and buildin' a fence round a watermelon patch."

* * * * *

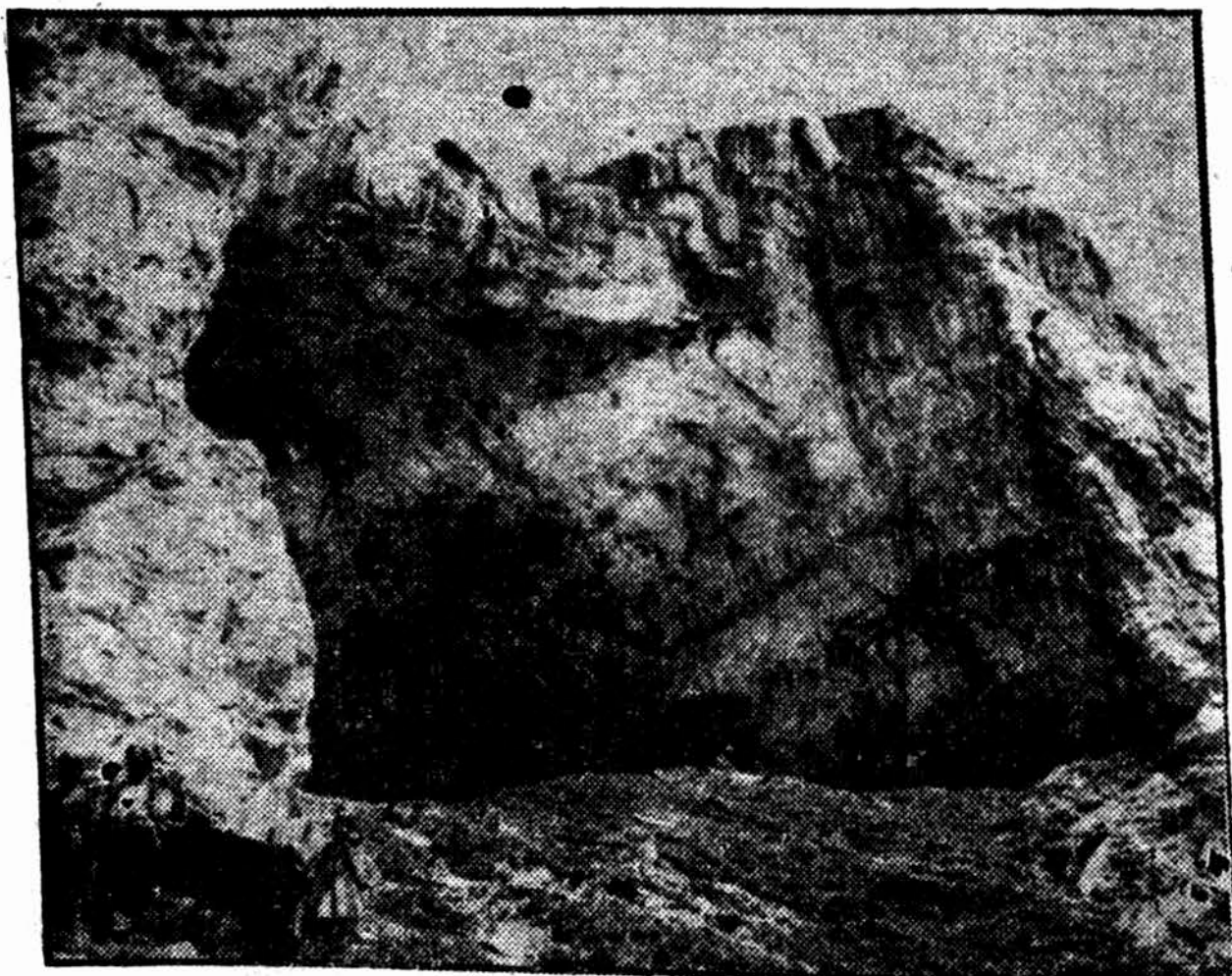
"Are you going shopping today?" said a night watchman to his wife.

"Yes, do you want anything?" she asked.

"I want an alarm clock."

"An alarm clock—Whatever for?"

"Well, I h've been late coming home from work these last three mornings," said the watchman.



The entrance to the sacred cave, Amarnath.



Pilgrims on their long trek to Amarnath.

DEFENCE FROM BOMBING

A Book For Engineers

Mr. L. M. Chitale, F. R. I. B. A., A. M. T. P. L., an authority on Indian Town Planning, has written a book on Civil Defence, the title of which is "Air Raids and Civil Defence" (Associated Printers, Madras. Rs. 5).

The book contains a mine of information on known methods of Air attack, Prevention and Escape, Protection, Essentials of Air Defence, Precautions for Structures and organization. Mr. Chitale has taken great pains and care in compiling this book from information which was available at the time he wrote it.

It would not in any way diminish the importance of Mr. Chitale's work, however, if we stated that experience gained under actual bombing conditions, research and experiments have brought new light on Air Raid Precautionary Measures, as a result of which some of the old instructions have been revised in those countries which are undergoing heavy air attacks.

Whether or not Mr. Chitale's excellent treatise on Domestic Shelters, Schindler Stronghold and on Green Belts will be of any practical value to India during the present world crisis, we do not know, but we commend this book to the Engineers, Architects, City Fathers and Administrators, who have imagination and who are capable of dreaming of a future in which human life will be more secure than what it is at present or what it has been in the past.

N. N. G.

THEORIES OF AESTHETICS

The similarity between the Indian and early Christian theories of aesthetics is described by Mr. O. C. Gangoly in the July number of the "Aryan Path." In their concept of beauty and their ideas regarding the creative function of Art Christian Scholastic writes "like St. Thomas Aquinas agree materially with Indian writers on aesthetics. The most interesting analogy between the Christian and Indian theories of aesthetics, according to Mr. Gangoly, is afforded in respect of sculpture. "The pictures and images of Christian Saints, Virgins and Angels, as also icons, devas and devatas of Indian theology are rendered by artists in terms of prescribed lineaments, poses and proportions derived from ancient masterpieces. They adhere strictly to the types, poses, gestures and sways of recognised ancient models first formulated by a 'maestro' or in the Indian version, first visualised by a sage, a visionary competent and qualified to see visions of Gods and Goddesses". The similarity, between Indian and Christian rules of image-making can be explained only by an identity of aesthetic intention.

The evolution of the God-idea which has proceeded alongside man's own intellectual evolution, is the subject of another article in the same issue by Mr. Hervey Wescott, who stresses the difference between belief in a universal, divine, impersonal Principle, which is a source of spiritual strength, and the dead religions of dogmas, which are weakening and demoralising. Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri pursues the subject of the evolution of Indian mysticism in his scholarly way, while Swedish Idealism is dealt with by M. Alf. Ahlberg, a well known Swedish thinker. The editorial article on "The Brotherhood of Religions", and other notes and comments on the cultural movement of the day, add to the richness of the intellectual fare provided by this journal of international thought and culture.

'Chaucer Of Marathi'

Dnyandev, The Poet-Saint

SHRI DNYANDEV. By Madhav Damodar Altekar. Published by the Author, Pages 320. Price Rs. 2-12 annas.

Dnyandev, the foremost poet-saint of Maharashtra is also the foremost poet and philosopher in the Marathi literature. But critical appreciations of his life and writings, as distinct from indiscriminating praise and blind hero-worship, are comparatively few.

The present book in Marathi by the well-known biographer of Agarkar is, therefore, a welcome addition to this scanty literature. Lives of great saints are generally full of traditional miracles and Dnyandev has more than his due share of them.

Real Me

But Prof. Altekar, a sturdy rationalist, is little impressed by these but mightily impressed by the miracle of a little tutored boy of sixteen writing in verse one of the greatest commentaries on the Geeta and following it up soon with an independent philosophical treatise called Amritanubhava containing the quintessence of Hindu philosophy in sublime poetic form.

The author does not much exaggerate when he likens the former to the Himalayas in its grandeur and the latter to its loftiest

peak. Much of the book is an attempt to justify this praise with a wealth of quotations culled from both the Dnyaneshwar, that is Dnyandev's commentary on the Geeta and from Amritanubhava.

Philosophy Of Action

The book is in fact an elaborate review of these works against the back-ground of the life of Dnyandev. It is thus an excellent introduction to the original works. As such it would have been more serviceable if the quotations were explained for the benefit of those who cannot clearly understand the medieval Marathi of the poet, who flourished about 650 years ago.

So far as the philosophy of Dnyandev is concerned, the author shows how it, like the philosophy of the Geeta itself, appeals to man's reason and not to blind faith in any dogma. He explains that Dnyandev preaches the philosophy, not of asceticism or inaction, but of action, of disinterested action impelled by love of humanity.

Altogether, Prof. Altekar's book is very stimulating and will much help the reader in acquiring an intelligent understanding and appreciation of the great poet-saint of Maharashtra.

R. S. PADBIDRI.

Bombed Britishers Still Buy Books

More People Are Reading To-day Than Ever Before The War, Says Noted Publisher

Ask any reputable publisher to tell you what is the great hallmark of world publishing, the yardstick against which other achievements must be measured; and they will all give you the same answer.

They won't think of the wonderful Oxford English Dictionary in 13 volumes, or, say, of the magnificent many volumed catalogue of the Eumorfopoulos collection, but of a series of books, one or more of which is now in nearly every home in the land, The Everyman Library, writes Phillip Jordan in "News Chronicle."

It is an almost complete collection of human wisdom, containing a good deal of its folly; and for half-a-crown a volume offers a man more pleasure than he can comfortably digest in a lifetime. Add to that, that in recent years its producers have abandoned the William Morrislike designs that made it clumsy to read, and have now clothed it in the best kind of twentieth-century; and I don't know what more you could ask.

BOMBED

Some months ago a library that I had with pain and sacrifice collected over 20 years was bombed. But I have no cause for tears, for with the exception of a few contemporary books I can replace nearly all that was worth reading at half a crown a time.

Although everyman is the biggest of these collections—31,000,000 copies of its books have been sold—it is not the only one. There are The World's Classics, among others, a smaller but no less noble attempt to make men happy at half-a crown a time.

War makes strange bed-fellows. Before the war there were no more competitive body of men

than publishers.

War has forced even further co-operation on publishers. About half a dozen of the best of them have joined together to produce—and neatly they do it—already published works at six, nine and twelve pence. This enterprise is called Guild Books.

With, I suppose, the exception of Shakespeare and the Bible, the sales of all books drop. Some, of course, dribble into immortality, but to most books there comes a time when the demand is so small that a further reprint is unjustified. Guild Books pump new life into such works; they create a new public for them.

So successful have the first issues been that there won't be any more for a short while. Their paper ration will be used to reprint those that have sold out and publishers' paper rations are now, indeed, small: only 50 per cent. of their 1939 consumption.

THEY STILL BUY BOOKS

In one of London's loveliest rooms, completely lined now with copies of all the books he has ever published, sits the tall and kindly publisher, Jonathan Cape, to whom, of all living publishers, would-be authors owe gratitude for help and understanding. (With the clearest conscience can I say this: he is not my publisher!)

Of the politics, successes, failures and idiosyncrasies of publishing he knows more than most; and it is a pity he is such a busy man, for you could listen to him 24 hours and not want to sleep.

As publisher of what must without doubt have been the most successful book for more than 50 years (a rash statement that, which will get me into trouble with someone) he obviously knows his job. The

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"Asiatic Digest"

Paul Pry, the well-known writer on commercial matters, contributes an interesting article, "After The War" to the current issue of "Asiatic Digest", in which he statistically proves that Great Britain has flourished after every other war—so why not after this one? It is an original—and reassuring—speculative angle on the aftermath of the war.

Besides this there are a number of other articles, some informative and other entertaining, on a variety of subjects, ranging from A. P. P. to poetry, from the Khaksars to "Jumping Giants of Africa". While most of the contents are "borrowed" there are a few original articles, too, among which Paul Pry's article has already been noted.

book, of course, is "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom," once priced 100 guineas but now only 10s. 6d.

Jonathan Cape says that the booksellers in London tell him that business is normal; and that people are not, as you might suppose in these hard times, buying only cheap reprints. They are buying new books: paying 9s. for a novel. But that people are reading more, and that more people who never read before are now reading, he does not deny. The cheap reprint—such as the Penguins—have come to stay; but they haven't hurt ordinary publishing, as some feared they would.

On the contrary, they have created the habit of reading; and that is what honourable and sensible publishers care about. It's good business as well as good citizenship. You can't have fairer than that.

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REMORSE

I sit here torn by regret and remorse.

Oh! my God, why did I not marry her then?

In my time, I have refused offers of marriage with many girls; girls of beauty, girls of gold. I have never once regretted any of my refusals.

That girl Lakshmi, for instance. Her father was a Sessions judge. He has now been drafted to the High Court. Thanks to his influence and patronage, his son-in-law has already been made a magistrate. But such bright prospects did not tempt me.

Or, the other one Lalita. None who has heard her sing, but has been charmed by her music; none, but has been captivated by the witchery of her voice. The beauty of her form and features matched her voice. It would be no matter for surprise if the firmest will wobbled and quailed before her. But not once, not even in the deepmost of my heart have I had thoughts of carnal love for her.

And yet again—what of Jaya. She is a chic and smart girl. Among the circle of my friends I have not seen a better instance of simple, married bliss than that of Jaya and Srinivas. Twice blessed is the man who has a girl like Jaya for wife. Yet, knowing her full well, I gladly yielded the palm to Srinivas. She is like a dear, little sister to me now.

Yet I have not once mourned my refusals; nor once had a tittle of regret.

It appears my father is dead. I have the letter announcing the news on the table in front of me and I sit here lost in sombre thoughts.

I am not sorry that my father is dead. Let him die. I had neither love nor respect for him. How could I have any. One cannot love and respect a man, just because he happens to be one's father. He must deserve one's love and respect.

I do not weep for my father. I have not the slightest grief for him. But I mourn for Valdehi. Valdehi, my mother; my own father's wife. Valdehi and Rukmini

—great names these sisters of sorrow had. The names of the queens of the two greatest gods in the Hindu pantheon.

It was about a year ago. I was sitting in my room amidst my books and papers. My sister conveyed to me an invitation to visit a prospective bride. My sister was entirely in sympathy with my opinions and ambitions. But ever she was eager to see me married.

Of course, I rejected the invitation. But, out of curiosity, I asked who the girl was.

"She is the sister of that girl, Rukmini, about whom we were speaking."

Oh! that unfortunate girl. Whenever I waxed eloquent about the evils of our society—and that was not unoften—I cited the cruel instance of the poor girl, Rukmini.

She was the second wife of her husband. It was well-known that

and tribulations could win me for her sister.

That was just about a year ago. Events had moved fast since then. My father and I hated each other. He was a man of orthodoxy; he venerated all connections with me. He was a man of orthodoxy; he believed that old is gold. I was a progressive youth. My father meticulously observed all the customs and practices handed down from his fathers, although the lustre, the life and spirit of the ancient world is long dead. I am a fighter against the dead old customs which held suffering humanity in their soft and alluring thralldom. I held it an intolerable thing for the past to govern the present and the future; for the old to seek to impose its will on the young; for the voice of the dead to dictate to the living.

My father was angry with me for repeatedly refusing to marry.

OUR SHORT STORY.

By

G. N. ACHARYA

he and his mother used to harass and torture his first wife. It was even rumoured that her sudden and unaccountable death was due to severe branding at their hands. I had been told that when she died and her mother was shedding bitter tears of grief, the girl's neighbours consoled her by telling her that death for her daughter was a blessing; a release from the tortured nightmare of life. Yet, almost immediately after her death her husband was married again. Rukmini, unable to stand his harassment has fled from his roof and had since then become the subject of severe comment and unbridled scandalising at the hands of orthodoxy.

But not even Rukmini's troubles

He believed that by thus obstinately refusing every offer of marriage, I was cheating him of his place in Heaven; and when I had the temerity to turn down the proposed match with the daughter of a Sessions Judge, his anger knew no bounds.

If my kindly sister had not braved his wrath and given me asylum, I should have to become a footpath sleeper.

Inside of six months thereafter my step-mother died. My own mother was dead long ago. Both my sister and myself were grown-up children when she died. We had not enthused over the idea of our father marrying a second time.

But an orphan girl was found for him. Her cousin and guardian was only too glad when the problem of getting his ward married was solved so easily for him. My father's affluence more than outweighed his middle age.

But when my step-mother saw her prospective husband and life's partner, for the first time, on the wedding day, she had created a scene and had showered curses on her guardian for ruining her life.

There was no occasion for sorrow when a married life which commenced under such happy auspices terminated by her death.

But while yet the thirteen days of pollution had not ended, while yet the streams of copious tears had scarcely dried on the cheeks, I found that attempts were being made to arrange for a third marriage to my father. I was livid with anger. I had hardly recovered from the shock when news was brought to me that negotiations were proceeding to get Valdehi married to my father. I was mad with rage and despair. I harangued all and sundry and sought to know where was the need for such unseemly hurry. There was but one stolid reply: It is written in the "Shastras" that the dead wife would attain Heaven if her husband was made

happy by another marriage, within three months after her own death."

The marriage was settled. I howled and screamed. It was but a cry in the wilderness.

Valdehi had no father. Her poor uncle found it hard to maintain her and her mother; and on top of it Rukmini too had thrown herself on his charity. He reckoned that by giving away Valdehi in marriage to my father, he could find shelter and food not only for her but for her mother and sister as well. Valdehi had already passed the usual age of marriage. Thanks to their poverty and to the activities of orthodox busibodles, it was hard to find a bridegroom for her. For these reasons Valdehi's mother choked the fiery grief in her heart and agreed to the marriage. All my attempts to prevent the marriage proved futile, like the excited, restless prowling of a caged tiger. I had to stomach my incandescent wrath and lie low.

At this critical moment a thought flashed through my mind, a thought that might prove the death knell of all my dreams and aspirations; a thought that would set my path in contradiction to all my past words and deeds.

Suppose I married Valdehi.... It was not many months ago that I had refused to look at her; and to-day she was the chosen bride of my father!

How bring oneself to marry her. It was hard even to broach the subject; but my dear sister agreed to stand by me.

Secret feelers were put out. Valdehi's mother was ready; but her uncle would have none of it—not unless my father consented. In his view a wealthy father, though somewhat old, was preferable to his bankrupt son. We were still seeking ways and means to solve this problem, when the news got abroad and reached my father's ears. It were but charity to pass over my father's conduct that day, in silence. If a father's curses have any potency, I will have to rot in eternal hell.

To keep up my own pride and self-respect and also to avoid publicity for so grave yet fantastic an affair, I left the place quietly and came away.

The only result of my intervention was that the whole matter was expedited and inside of a month Valdehi was married to my father.

I did not attend the marriage; but as usual reports reached me. It was reported to me that during the marriage ceremony Valdehi was shedding bitter tears but was called to order by an old woman who barked at her naughtiness and implety for shedding tears on so auspicious an occasion.

It was reported to me that as my father moved among the people assembled at the function dragging by the hand, his newly wed wife, many of them were reminded of a famous picture of an eerie skeleton trying to embrace a fresh, reluctant, fear-struck maiden, with the caption—"Come unto me, my love; am I not, after all, the Lord of your heart."

It was reported to me that as the nuptial night approached, Valdehi fell on her sister's shoulder and lamented aloud: "Oh! my God, I have to spend the whole night alone with this devil. Not one night, nor one day but an eternity of days and nights. My

(Continued on page 38)



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A WEEK OF WAR

FERMENT IN FAR EAST

JULY 25

In whose hands is Smolensk? Did the Germans occupy it on July 16 as frequently claimed in their war communiques or is it still in Russian hands as Reuter's and other correspondents in Moscow assert?

That is the big mystery of the last week, a mystery, moreover, which is symptomatic of the recent developments on the Russo-German front. The German High Command laconically reports day after day that the operations of the German armed forces and their allies are proceeding according to plan on the whole Eastern Front. On the other hand, the Soviet headquarters stress the gallant resistance of the Red Army in every sector and even mention repeated counter-attacks.

The place-names in the news remain mostly what they were last week. This indicates that though the German advance units may have penetrated deeper here and there, by and large the situation continues to be static for the last eight days. In other words, the second offensive which was launched by the Nazis on the 13th inst. has proved singularly barren, in spite of the initial thrust made towards Moscow.

"According To Plan"?

Not only that but it seems as if the momentum of the new offensive is exhausting itself. Even if we take for granted that Smolensk is in German hands, Leningrad and Kiev (let alone Moscow) are certainly not. Note that the Russo-German war is nearing the end of the fifth week and the above-mentioned key objectives were to be captured within three weeks according to the Blitzkrieg blue-prints.

The communiques issued from Hitler's headquarters provide by themselves an unmistakable pointer to the fact that the timetable of the Russo-German campaign is badly upset. "Operations proceeding according to plan," is a very vague formula; it may mean anything or nothing. Its frequent repetition is a virtual confession of failure.

The present announcements appear all the more strange when we remember that the communiques issued last year, when the Nazi steam-roller was crashing through Western Europe, were prompt, precise and generally fair. There was no need then to extemporize and prevaricate in view of the rapid succession of unrelieved victories. But now it seems the situation is altogether different. There is more of wishful thinking (as in the case of Smolensk) than actual accomplishment to broadcast.

This does not mean that the Nazis have lost their grip on the war or that they are facing an early defeat. It would be foolish to think so. The initiative is yet in German hands and the Russians are everywhere on the defensive, even though it may be a dynamic defensive. The threat to Leningrad, Kiev and even Moscow remains still and one need not be at all surprised if these cities are sooner or later captured by the Germans.

Unorthodox, But Effective

What matters is that the 'blitz' is taken out of the blitzkrieg by the Soviet forces. The Red Army is fighting every inch of the way

and even when the spear-head of the Panzer units may have pierced the lines, the defenders on either side and even behind carry on undaunted their work of destruction. Whole battalions of infantry have been annihilated in this manner by what were just considered to be trapped troops. They turned out in fact to be deadly guerillas, unorthodox but very much effective in their tactics.

The Nazis, it is amusing to note, are making a capital grievance out of this Soviet strategy. They do not mind so much the tough resistance of the opponents face to face. But when those damped Bolsheviks get behind one's back, well! one can't help getting the creeps! They are here, there and everywhere; the so-called pockets of resistance having proved so many hidden dynamite charges. It was noted by a Swedish military observer that in the Russian campaign, there is not the sort of geographical or chronological connection hitherto known in warfare.

How harassing the guerilla tactics is proving to the German forces was admitted by the German Radio commentator himself soon after the war began. Explaining the slow tempo of Nazi advance in Russia he observed: "The difference between the Polish and western campaigns of

themselves? There is again the unceasing bombing of Western Europe by the R. A. F. Hitler may have cleverly avoided a two-front war but those R. A. F. attacks are developing into a veritable aerial invasion of the Deutschland itself. All this does not certainly present a cheerful picture after five weeks of the crusade and the Fuehrer will have to do something pretty quick about it!

Hard-boiled Fellows

From the Eastern Front to the Far East is not a far cry. Japan's occupation of Indo-China—that is what Vichy's grant of "concessions" amounts to—is a direct consequence of the latest developments of the European war. It is otherwise inconceivable that a great nation like France would not merely recognise Japan as "guardian of order in Eastern Asia" but also act as its servile stooge.

The Japanese act of aggression is meant solely to further her own interests. But considerable pressure was long being exercised from Berlin over Tokyo to make of itself as much of a nuisance to the democracies as possible, if not actively to join the war. Similarly it is obvious that Vichy's cowardly behaviour was prompted by the "advice" of its Nazi masters. The hand is of Japan but the evil genius behind it is as much German as Japanese.

But why, it may be asked, should Japan move south instead of north? An attack on Siberia would have immediately and directly helped the Nazis by compelling the Soviet to fight on two fronts. Instead of this, Japan is moving further away from its Russian neighbour. Her present advance is at best of negative advantage to her Axis Ally.

The answer is that the Japanese are quite hard-boiled fellows. Their late Foreign Minister has left them an unenviable legacy of high-pressure diplomacy. Just at present they are loyal friends both of Hitler and Stalin and, naturally, like good politicians they want to remain loyal—to the chap who saves his bacon! Those Bolsheviks have so far stood the Blitzkrieg alright. Why not wait a few weeks more then?

Meanwhile there is the demoralised, cringing Vichy. The Japanese have only to say the word and step wherever they want in Indo-China. That is a rich prize in it-

self but of more long-term value is the commanding position its occupation gives them in the Southern Pacific. China, Thailand, Netherlands, the British Empire and the United States—all will feel the fearful impact of the Japanese entry into the ports and aerodromes of Indo-China!

Leaping Board

It does not seem likely that the Japanese warlords will begin any fire-works against their new neighbours—for the time being. One step is enough for them. After all they have waited for two long years and they can afford to wait a little more, meanwhile perfecting the defences of their new bases, which are to serve them as leaping boards for the New Order.

The issue that arises is, therefore, not so much what Japan will do next but what Britain and the United States will do. They have no legal "casus belli" if two sovereign powers arrive at a friendly settlement about each other's territory. On the other hand, the military "status quo" is very much altered in the Far East and the potential threat to the security of their own interests is very much increased.

The men of Vichy fought a bloody war for five long weeks with their late ally for the integrity of Syria, which was fast becoming a German colony. Here in Indo-China they feel no compunction of conscience in tamely surrendering the strategic bases, which will serve as a pistol aimed at Malaya, Netherlands and Philippines. The contrast conveys its own moral.

What will Britain and U. S. do under the circumstances? They will not take hasty steps and thus themselves put the match to the Far Eastern powder magazine. That will be playing the Axis game. On the other hand this barefaced aggrandisement cannot be allowed to take place with impunity. Washington has already denounced Japan as an aggressor in Indo-China and President Roosevelt hinted at the immediate imposition of economic sanctions like the freezing of all Japanese assets in the United States. Britain, too, will surely fall in line with the United States but both of them will have to take subsequent steps very warily, unless Japan herself finds some "incident" to unleash the dogs of war in the Far East.

By N. G. JOG

1939-1940 and the present campaign against the Soviet Union is that almost everywhere and continuously fights with enemy formations flare up behind our lines. These battles have been fought in addition to the main battle, and, although it can be done with the use of reinforcements, it nevertheless imposes a strain on our forces." Coming from Berlin it is high testimony indeed.

The above comment was made three weeks ago. Since then the "strain" has increased considerably and it is telling rather severely upon the Nazi morale. The rumours about the removal of generals Brauchitsch and Kettel from the direction of operations on the Eastern Front may prove to be mere rumours but they are extremely significant.

Not A Rosy Picture

Such rumours are clear signs of doubt, hesitation and even despondency. The Fuehrer was so long said to be walking with the sure step of the somnambulist. Now for the first time he is seen to halt, to stumble and to retrace his way. His Blitzkrieg has not struck the enemy mortally down. His legions have not marched to schedule. He has lost three-quarters of a million men and at least 2,500 planes.

Above all, eight or nine Panzer divisions (which means nearly a third of the total armoured strength of the Reich) have been knocked out by the Russian hammerblows. The Red Army has lost its terror for those monsters on wheels and is improvising new tactics to combat them. Moscow is still far away, while winter is slowly but relentlessly approaching.

The colossus that is Russia may be pressed back and still survive; but how long can the German soldiers stand the Blitzkrieg pressure



ONE OF THE HIGH-SPEED, track-laying vehicles the British call the Universal Carrier is being inspected here by Edsel Ford, president of Ford Motor Co., and Wallace H. Campbell, president of Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd., left. This highly maneuverable semi-tank is one of several types of war machines being produced in volume in the Canadian Ford plant at Windsor, Ont.

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191. MEDICAL ADLETS

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245. ASTROLOGERS.

"Durga Astrological Bureau" Rajahmundry. E. Godavary Dt. Madras. "Reading for year one Rupee" send date and time of birth or thought." (14841)

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Make Double, temporary secured investment. 6% guaranteed with profit Gangulee Brothers, Gopalpur. G.M. (14795)



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Was Enamoured By The

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Direction:
WINAYAK

Photography:
PANDURANG NAIK

6TH WEEK AT Central

To-day & Tuesday: Marathi: 1, 9-45 p.m.
Hindi: 4, 7 p.m.

Daily Marathi: 4, 9-45 p.m. Hindi: 7 p.m.

A. B. C. D. FRONT IN FAR EAST

Japanese To Land In Indo-China On July 29

Vichy Surrenders But U. S. A. And Britain Mean Business

SINGAPORE, July 26.

It is understood that Japanese troops will land in Indo-China on July 29.

VICHY SURRENDERS

The following are the terms of the agreement as regards Indo-China according to an usually reliable source:—

- (1) Japan to occupy Camranh Bay.
- (2) Japan to occupy Saigon air base.
- (3) Forty thousand Japanese troops to be stationed in Indo-China to be fed by Indo-China, payment to be arranged later.

A. B. C. D. FRONT MEANS ACTION

The whole A.B.C.D. (American, British, Chinese and Dutch) front in the Far East is elated by the news that President Roosevelt has frozen Japanese assets particularly in view of the speed with which this counter-action has been taken. It had been feared that the Allies would take a considerable time to take definite action.

It is felt that the Japanese army and civilians cannot now fail to see the A.B.C.D. front mean to take action and that the danger signal is showing against further expansion. It is hoped that Japan will recognise this, otherwise she will have only herself to blame for spreading the war in the Pacific which she has repeatedly declared she wants to avoid.

Vichy-Tokyo Agreement

Statements were issued in Tokyo and Vichy this morning simultaneously as regards Indo-China. The Vichy "communiqué" quotes a statement issued by the Japanese Government. The crux of the Japanese statement is that "Agreements are under examination to fix a practical arrangement for Franco-Japanese co-operation for the defence in common of Indo-China within the framework of respect by Japan for the territorial integrity of French Indo-China and of the sovereignty of France over all parts of that territory."

Japan and France have thus been ushered into more intimate relations with Indo-China serving as a connecting link. This will powerfully contribute towards the stabilisation of the prosperity of greater East Asia. It scarcely needs reiteration that the Japanese Government intends strictly to observe existing agreements between Japan and France concerning Indo-China and to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of French Indo-China. Japan will put forth increasing efforts for the promotion of Japanese-French friendly relations thereby realising common prosperity of the two countries."—Reuter.

OCCUPATION OF SAIGON.

Messages from Saigon this afternoon report that Major General Sumita arrived there today to put into effect Vichy's agreement with Tokyo for the Japanese occupation of southern Indo-China. It is also reported that Vichy authorities will complete the evacuation of Saigon airport by Monday and that Japanese transport and warships are expected on Tuesday.

BRITISH PLANS FOR COUNTER-ACTION

LONDON, July 25.

There is no attempt to mince matters in London authoritative quarters about the situation in

Free French Forces Occupy Tahiti

SYDNEY, July 26.

M. Brunot, General de Gaulle's Chief in the Pacific, has arrested the Governor of Tahiti, Chief of the Cabinet, the local troops Commander and three other Tahitian administrators, according to the Noumea correspondent of the "Sydney Sun." M. Brunot, he says, is taking over the Governorship provisionally, pending the appointment of a new Governor by General de Gaulle. The people remain calm and the incidents is without anti-Free French significance.—Reuter.

JAPS RUSH BANKS TO WITHDRAW MONEY

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.

Harried bank officials and clerks served long lines of Japanese who were drawing out their funds in anticipation of President Roosevelt's freezing order and when the order was finally received here before the close of business for the day its effect was electric, both in San Francisco's large Japanese and Chinese colonies and in United States importing circles.

One oil company executive said that without doubt the order meant the complete cutting off of the oil trade

French Ex Minister Killed

LONDON, July 26.

M. Marx Dormoy, a former Socialist Minister of France, was killed today in an explosion in his room at a hotel in Montelimar in France. The explosion is believed to have been caused by a time bomb.—Reuter.

the Far East, says Reuter's Diplomatic correspondent.

Like Mr. Sumner Welles, the official British spokesman has denounced the impending Japanese occupation of aerial and naval bases in Indo-China as an act of aggression and a menace to the British interests in the Far East.

He revealed that plans for counter-action were already agreed upon although he did not give any indication as to whether these measures were merely economic or economic and military.

He pointed out, however, that our defences in Malaya had been strengthened and it should be recalled that our Commander-in-Chief in the Far East recently stated that "We were ready for all eventualities."

It is also noteworthy that it is admitted here that consultations with the Chungking Government have taken place in this connection, which supports the probability of a common line of action.—Reuter.

Tokyo Govt. Retaliates

British And American Assets Frozen

JAPAN TO LOSE 86 PER CENT WAR IMPORTS?

TOKYO, July 26.

Japan has retaliated to the United States by freezing the United States assets.

It is officially announced that Japan has frozen British assets.

It is stated that the freezing will apply soon as officially confirmed that Japanese assets are frozen throughout the British Empire.

One correspondent estimates that the United States, the British Empire and the Netherlands East Indies between them provide Japan with 86 per cent of her vital war imports.

INDO-JAPAN TREATY DENOUNCED

The British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie called on Admiral Toyoda, the Japanese Foreign Minister, this afternoon.

Sir Robert Craigie has notified the Japanese Government of Great Britain's intention to denounce the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce of 1911, the India-Japan Commercial Convention of 1934, and the Burma-Japan Commercial Convention of 1937, it is learned in authoritative quarters in London.

It is understood that the Dominions have been kept in touch and are aware of the action taken by the British Government. They were consulted regarding this action and agreed to the course adopted. The denunciation was taken in accordance with the terms of each treaty. The notice given is twelve months in the case of the 1911 treaty and six months each in the case of the others.

JAPANESE ACCOUNTS BLOCKED

Instructions Issued By Reserve Bank

BOMBAY, July 26.

The following Press "communiqué" has been issued by the Reserve Bank of India:—

"The Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to all banks that accounts of all persons or firms resident in the Empire of Japan (Japan proper, Korea, Formosa, Karafuto, Kwantung leased territory islands in the Pacific under Japanese mandate) and the Republic of China (Manchuria) or the accounts of all firms and companies incorporated therein or under the control of residents in these territories and operating in India shall be blocked. Banks have been informed they may honour their obligations under confirmed credits opened on or before the 26th of July 1941 on behalf of residents in these countries and may also accept bills or pay cheques drawn by such persons provided they are presented by residents in India who became holders for value on or before the 26th July 1941.

Private remittances to the countries mentioned in the previous paragraph are no longer permitted and remittances required for commercial purposes have to be credited to blocked accounts.

Permission will be given on application, to persons or firms of Japanese nationality to draw reasonable requirements from their

FRIENDLY POWERS AND ALLIES

Tokyo's Fling At Soviet

TOKYO, July 26.

Japanese relations with the United States, Soviet Union and Indo-China were referred to by the Official Japanese Spokesman at a press conference today (Friday).

Questioned whether there was room for talk between the United States and Japan, the spokesman replied in the affirmative, adding "the Japanese Government has never given up hope for the adjustment of relations between Japan and the United States, while such talk or contact with the United States never runs counter to Japan's international commitments with other powers."

The spokesman went on to say that the New Foreign Minister Admiral Toyoda on the assumption of office gave assurances to the German and Italian ambassadors as envoys of "Japan's Allies" that there would be no change in Japanese policy towards Germany and Italy.

The spokesman stated "Japan is ready to give any friendly power her assurance for the maintenance of her amicable relations," but he drew a distinction between Allies and friendly powers.

"The mere existence of a Neutrality pact between Japan and the Soviet Union does not make the Soviet Union our ally," he declared. "The Soviet Government has given no assurance to the new Japanese Government that its policy towards Japan will be unchanged."

Questioned about the reported French Agreement to Japanese bases in Indo-China, the spokesman said "the Foreign Office is making inquiries of the Vichy Government."—Reuter.

STRAITS GOVT. FREEZES JAPANESE & CHINESE ASSETS

SINGAPORE, July 26.

The Straits Settlements Government have ordered the freezing of the assets of the Empire of Japan and the Republic of China.—A. P.

bank accounts for living expenses or in payment of wages.

Japanese banks are permitted to make payment in respect of contracts entered into on or before the 26th of July 1941 and also to operate the accounts of customers resident in India and not of Japanese nationality.

3 Million Casualties

5-Week Total In Russo-German War

BERLIN CLAIMS DIRECT BOMB HITS ON MOSCOW

Nazi Army Units Captured By Red Troops

MOSCOW DEFENCES DEFY RAIDERS

MOSCOW, July 26.

The fact that Moscow has had two quiet nights is not due to Hitler's orders but simply to the efficiency of the Soviet night fighters and anti-aircraft barrage. German raiders have just not been able to pierce this double protection.

But notwithstanding the lull many thousands of women and children queue up with pillows and small mattresses to seek shelter under ground. There was an alert late on the evening of Thursday when a single plane broke through the defences but, as previously announced, this was brought down after a few sporadic bursts of fire. In the early hours of the night there was a second alert when much the same thing occurred. So the population of Moscow was able to make up for the broken slumbers of the previous few nights.

A number of awards for bravery and efficiency in grappling with the raids have been issued to officers and men of anti-aircraft units.—Reuter.

A Soviet war "communique" issued by the Information Bureau this morning says:—"During the night of July 24 stubborn fighting continued in the Polotsk - Nevel-

Smolensk and Zhitomir directions. The enemy suffered heavy losses as is testified by reports the capture of a number of enemy unit and detachment commanders. Our air force co-operating with the land forces continued to wage battle on mechanised and infantry units of the enemy on the battle-field. According to completed data 47 German aircraft were brought down during July 24th."

3 Million Casualties In Five Weeks

Casualties in five weeks of the Soviet-German conflict total some three million, according to M. Averin, Soviet Political Commentator, broadcasting from Moscow last night.

This, M. Averin declared, was part of the crimes which must be laid at the door of "Fascist criminals who have plunged the whole of Europe into misery"—Reuter.

Berlin Claims Hits On Moscow

A German High Command "communique" dated from Hitler's Headquarters today says:

"In the Ukraine local resistance of enemy rearguards has been broken. Allied (Nazi) troops continued the pursuit of the defeated enemy in spite of unfavourable weather conditions and difficult roads. Mopping up in Bessarabia by Rumanian units is about to be completed. In the area west and south-west of Wjasma attacks by strong Soviet forces, freshly sent into battle, failed with heavy losses to the enemy. In the course of the day bomber planes scored direct bomb hits on railway installations in the city of Moscow."

On Finnish Front

The Times' special correspondent in Stockholm cabled on July 23:—

Petrozavodsk has appeared for the first time in the official Russian reports of the operations. If this means that the Finnish-German forces have already approached this town, it would indicate surprising progress, but, according to information from Finland, Field Marshal Mannerheim's troops are scarcely within hundred miles of Petrozavodsk and are still within the 1939 Finnish frontier.

There is not trustworthy evidence to show that the enemy has anywhere yet reached the Leningrad-Murmansk railway. A German report describes the Russians as "attempting a systematic withdrawal to new positions".

In any case, Field Marshal Mannerheim's forces cannot for a long time threaten Leningrad from this direction, and as yet there has been no determined effort to attack from the south of lake Ladoga or through the Karelian Isthmus.

NAZIS USE PROPAGANDA TO COVER FAILURE

MOSCOW, July 26.

A Communique states: During July 25 our forces waged battles against the enemy in the direc-

(Continued on page 27)

LATEST FROM RUSSIA

LONDON, July 26.

Reuter's correspondent in Moscow again declares this morning that Smolensk is still in Russian hands.

A German High Command "communique" mentions that strong Russian forces freshly sent into battle were repulsed in the area west and southwest of Wjasma. This town is a good way beyond Smolensk and 135 miles from Moscow.

It is reported from Stockholm that Finnish troops entered Salmi on the north-east shore of Ladoga "after two days' bitter fighting."

The claim to have re-captured the whole of Bessarabia from the Russians is made in a Rumanian army "communique" quoted in a Bucharest dispatch. The "communique" says "The struggle for the deliverance of Rumanian soil in the East has ended, from the Carpathians to the sea we are again masters of the Frontiers of our ancestors. The struggle is continuing to assure our development and to safeguard order and civilisation. German-Rumanian troops have advanced deeply beyond the Dniester."—Reuter.

Can Berlin Take It?

LONDON, July 26.

Some of the heaviest and most powerful bombs in Britain's armoury were dropped on Berlin last night, says the Air Ministry News Service. There is no doubt as to where they fell—the huge red flashes were right in the centre of the city. Four-engined bombers carrying full loads circled by the light of flares ascertaining the exact positions.—Reuter.

Enemy Loses 34 Fighters On Thursday

LONDON, July 26.

An Air Ministry communique announces that a few enemy aircraft flew overland, last night (Friday) and dropped bombs in Eastern England. No casualties and very little damage are reported.

It is now known that an enemy fighter was destroyed on Thursday morning by R.A.F. fighters off the coast of Northern France. German losses in our daylight offensive operations on Thursday are, therefore, 34 fighters.—Reuter.

FORMER DUTCH PREMIER ARRESTED

Nazis Round-up All Party Leaders In Netherlands

LONDON, July 26.

The former Premier of the Netherlands, Doctor H. Colijn, has been arrested by the Germans, according to news received by Dutch circles in London today (Saturday).

Sixty members of Dr. Colijn's party have also been arrested. The party itself with other political parties was dissolved at the end of last week.

Dr. Colijn was removed from the post of Editor of "De Standaard" some time ago.—Reuter.

Marshal Allowed To Tour Provinces At Critical Time

Following Cable has been received from London:—

E. B. Wareing, former Chief of the "Daily Telegraph" Paris staff, writes in that paper:

It is always possible that Mar-

Nazi Plan Against Turkey Revealed

Soviet Capture Papers Giving Plans For Attack

MOSCOW, July 26.

"The aggressive intentions of Germany with regard to Turkey" are revealed, says a supplement to a communique by documents taken by Russian troops during the routing of the fiftysecond German Chemical Regiment to the west of Sitnia.

These included a file containing secret maps and graphs of the European part of Turkey and of the Straits.

Maps and charts indicate with conventional signs military objectives in Turkey such as airfields, arsenals, metallurgical work, port installations, etc.

There are also to be found exact data on the distribution of Turkish troops and rolling stock, and

TURKEY'S INDIGNANT DENIAL

ANKARA, July 26.

Reports from Stockholm that Germany is bringing pressure to bear on Turkey are indignantly denied in official quarters here. They point out that the Foreign Minister, M. Sarajoglu, and the Secretary General of the Foreign Office, M. Menemencoglu, are both on a holiday and that this should be sufficient refutation of the report.

indications as to the possibility of sea landings and dispositions of barges, armies and staffs of occupation.

Places most vulnerable to attack of motorised armies are also mentioned.

All documents in this file were issued by the German General Staff with the indication "to be used only for service needs."

The Moscow radio reports that originals of German documents and maps which were mentioned in the Soviet communique as captured at Zhitomir were shown to foreign press correspondents at a special conference.

The correspondents received photographic copies of the documents.

M. Lozovsky said that in view of the relations existing between the U.S.S.R. and Turkey, the Turkish Government would be informed in due course about the documents.—Reuter.

Live Bomb Of Orange Size

MADRAS, July 25.

Following the search of a cycle shop situated on the main Cuddapah - Jammalamadugu Road, it is alleged, a live bomb about the size of an orange was seized by the Police, according to the "Hindu" Prodatur correspondent.

The owner of the cycle-shop was arrested and remanded in custody pending further investigation.—A. P.

shal Petain may not have been fully informed of what is in preparation. The possibility that he is being deliberately received cannot be excluded.

It is significant that, at such critical time, the Marshal should have been allowed and encouraged to tour in the provinces and deliver set speeches to students.



NEW INDIA

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(Incorporated in India)

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Sapru Accepts It, Asks For More

Demands Indianisation Of Defence And Finance

CALL FOR JAIL DELIVERY

New Govt. Must Head Movement For Communal Harmony

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, July 26.

I understand that a committee, probably to be presided over by Mr. M. R. Jaykar will be appointed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in order to implement the resolution regarding future constitutional changes in India.

It is learnt that Mr. Jaykar may meet Mr. Hodson, the Reforms Commissioner to the Government of India, some time next week.

"DEALT WITH UNFAIRLY"

POONA, July 26.

The Non Party Political Leaders Conference opened here this afternoon, when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru delivered his presidential address, emphasising the attitude the Conference should adopt on the problems facing it.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru spoke for sixty minutes, and severely criticised the Secretary of State and the British Government in regard to their attitude towards India's demands, and particularly the announcement of the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council "to meet the pressure of work created by the war."

Dealing with the allocation of the portfolios to the new Indian members, Sir Tej Bahadur said, "the meaning of it is obvious. The three portfolios, Defence, Home and Finance are portfolios, with which power and initiation of policy are associated. We resent very strongly, and I think, there is hardly any Indian who will not resent it, that in regard to the distribution of portfolios, Indians should have been dealt with so unfairly. We were particularly anxious that the Defence Portfolio should be transferred to us." Sir Tej Bahadur maintained that anyone of the eight Indian members was competent enough to hold any of the three portfolios now withheld from Indian hands.

NO TALK OF REJECTION.

Sir Tej Bahadur welcomed the inclusion of these eight Indians in the Executive Council of the Viceroy and deprecated any idea of rejection. He said, "I am not a believer in the ascetic idea that we should give up everything. We should seize as much power as comes into our hands, and ask for more."

Discussing the task ahead of the new Executive Councilors, the President said, "Their primary task will be to render every assistance in the prosecution of the war, but while doing so, they cannot forget the internal situation in the country.

They will have to bring their pressure to bear upon the holders of those portfolios of power which have been withheld from them that peaceful conditions have got to be restored inside the country, and that the time and energy of the people which at present moment were being wasted in fruitless slogans and cries must be harnessed towards constructive work. They will have to advocate and press for a policy of conciliation.

NEED FOR JAIL DELIVERY

It can be no pleasure to anyone



SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU

"I saw Mr. Amery was on the way to surrender."

of us that many thousands of our countrymen should be in jail. It is true that they have gone to

Subjects Committee Discussion

Future Indian Constitution On Basis Of Indivisibility, Integrity And Equality

POONA, July 26.

The "United Press" learns that as the result of discussions in the Subjects Committee of the Non-Party-Leaders' Conference, the resolution regarding the appointment of non-official advisers in the provinces has been dropped.

The resolution for framing the future constitution of India on the basis of its indivisibility, integrity and equality has been adopted, but steps for implementing it are left to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

The main resolution has been altered in minor points, and additions have been made expressing sympathy with the British people in the war.—United Press.

TREND OF TALKS

The Subjects Committee of the Non-Party Political Leaders' Conference discussed for nearly three hours two important resolutions one relating constitutional demand and the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the second expressing the desirability of taking steps to examine the main outlines of future constitutional changes with a view to ensuring the integrity of India and securing for her the same status as Great Britain and the Dominions after the war.

The consensus of opinion as regards the constitutional demand expressed in the March resolution of the conference appeared to be, that while the announcement of

jail, because they wanted to go to jail they were obliging enough to go to jail, but I still maintain, that in the existing conditions, no Government can afford for a long time to defy or ignore the pressure of public opinion in this matter, and whatever may be my views with regard to Satyagraha movement—I am a confirmed sinner in that respect—I do hold very strongly that so long as thousands of men are in jail, so long will the Indian mind be diverted from constructive channels to fruitless channels.

It will be upto the members of the New Executive Council to discuss this question with their colleagues and do their best to restore normal peaceful conditions. I have no doubt that they are men strong enough to do it. A mere expression of hope by this Council (Executive Council) will not do. What is necessary is that those who are now going to the Executive Council should interest themselves in this matter."

The President referred to the appointment of a separate minister in the United Kingdom to deal with matters connected with the reconstruction of society after the war, and said similarly the work of reconstruction in India should be taken in hand, reconstruction of our political life, particularly our economic life.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru also emphasised the need for the Indian members of the expanded Executive Council to interest themselves in bringing about communal harmony in the country and said "I think the greatest service which men who have been appointed to the Executive Council can render to the country is to take some steps with the authority belonging to their office, with the resources at their disposal, to bring about harmony and goodwill between the warring communities of India. It should be made to appear to the people of this country that the Government are really anxious that the communities which have been warring so far, should bury the hatchet and should approach



SIR MIRZA ISMAIL

"It is no use irritating anybody. . . ."

each other, with a view to establish harmonious relations and an atmosphere of peace. Unfortunately, the history of our country has been full of despair in regard to this matter. I do not think we can allow the communal situation as it has developed in certain parts of the country to deteriorate still further.

I have always maintained that in a matter of this character it is not only our duty to render every service that we can, but also it is the duty of the duly constituted Government to place itself at the head of the movement so that the people will understand that the Government is genuinely anxious that there should be peace and harmony in this country."

"War Is Approaching Near India"

Sir Tej exhaustively reviewed the events that occurred since the Bombay meeting of the Conference in March last. He recalled the Bombay resolution and said, "According to the resolution passed by the Conference I submitted a copy of the resolution together with a memorandum to the Viceroy and subsequently I interviewed him and had a long and friendly talk on the various subjects covered by the resolution. Events have moved very fast since then on the international side. As you all know the war has been approaching nearer India and there is not one amongst us who does not realise the dangers to which India is exposed.

If for no other reason, at least for the reason that it is our duty to defend our own country. It is upto us that we should make the best of our opportunities and contribute the utmost we can towards the war effort. We had a vivid realisation of the dangers at that time when we met in Bombay and it was because of that feeling that we ventured to tell the British Government and the Government of India that the policy they had hitherto followed was a very narrow and short-sighted one which circumstances in the country did not justify and which would not tend to arouse enthusiasm for war efforts. We said so in plain and unwarnished language and that is our conviction even now."

BOUQUET FOR NEWSPAPERS

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, proceeding, said that the Bombay Conference was exposed to criticism on certain sides but it also met with a substantial measure of support from all sides. He had carefully followed the trend of

the expansion of the Executive Council of the Viceroy was to a certain extent was a response to the demand of the conference, the view was held that the British Government's proposal had failed to meet the fundamental demand of the last conference, namely the complete Indianisation of the Government of India resulting in the handing over of the portfolios of Finance and Defence to Indian members, and fixing a timetable for the inauguration of the future constitution after the conclusion of the war.

FUTURE CONSTITUTION

On the question of taking steps to examine the outlines of the future constitution, opinion appeared to be unanimous that un-

(Continued on page 28)

(Continued on page 28)

ECONOMIC STRANGLEHOLD STARTS.

Japanese Assets In Britain And U. S. Frozen

Treasury Stops Operation Of Business In Banks

DEALINGS IN GOLD AND CURRENCY
WITH JAPS FORBIDDEN

LONDON, JULY 26.

BRITAIN HAS ISSUED AN ORDER FREEZING ALL JAPANESE FUNDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IT IS ANNOUNCED THAT THE ORDER WILL BE EXTENDED TO THE EMPIRE.

The following intimation has been issued by the British Government:

"Treasury directions have been given to bankers under the Defence (Finance) Regulation 2A prohibiting as from to-day, July 26, the carrying out of orders affecting Japanese balances, gold and securities in the United Kingdom, without licence from the Treasury.

Corresponding action is being arranged in other parts of the British Empire".

The action envisaged by the Treasury Order is similar to that taken by the United States whereby Japanese assets in that country are frozen as from the morning of July 26.

Such American action was foreshadowed by President Roosevelt at his press conference at Hyde Park, on Friday.

In connection with the British and American action with regard to Japanese assets the Netherlands Government in London are consulting the Dutch Indies authorities in Batavia with regard to measures to be taken in view of the situation that has arisen as the result of Japan's encroachment upon Indo-China.

America On Verge Of War

American Guns Will Go Off
If Japan Occupies
Bases

WASHINGTON, July 26.

The freezing of Japanese credits is recognised here to be likely to be only a preliminary step and it is thought that President Roosevelt is saving up ammunition for use if Japan actually carries out her intention of occupying bases in Indo-China.

The American action, it is believed, makes for tenser relations and it is thought probable that the tension will increase quickly.

Japan, it is said, can get little satisfaction out of the fact that Chinese assets are also frozen. This has been done because she and Japan are both recognized as belligerents in the four years' old "incident".

Those who freeze funds can unfreeze them and the difficulty with which Japan will be able to get any assets unfrozen is expected to be balanced by the ease with which China can use her assets in this country.—Reuter.

CANADA TAKES SIMILAR ACTION

Canada has taken similar freezing action to that taken by the United States according to an announcement made by the Premier Mr. Mackenzie King, who stated that assets in Canada belonging to residents of Japan would be frozen as also would Chinese assets at the request of the Chinese Government.

Making the announcement Mr. Mackenzie King said, "The necessary steps have been taken to prevent the withdrawal of assets in Canada belonging to residents of Japan."—Reuter.

GOVT. OF INDIA ISSUES ORDERS

SIMLA, July 26.

The Government of India issued orders this morning through the Reserve Bank of India to all banks to cease transactions affecting Japanese balances and assets in India, says a communique.

This action is in conformity with similar orders being issued in the United Kingdom, other parts of the Empire and the United States of America.—A.P.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION EXPORT PROHIBITED

Goods Within Limits Allowed With Certificates

PRETORIA, July 25.

Exports from the Union of South Africa of all minerals and ores, also manufactured goods consisting wholly or mainly of iron or steel, is now prohibited.

Exports of certain classes of manufactured iron and steel goods is permitted within limits upon production of a certificate of essentiality and guarantee that the country importing will not re-export.—Reuter.

America Imposes Criminal Penalty For Violation

Ships Can't Leave Harbour, Trade Brought
Under Govt. Control: Japanese Rush
Banks To Withdraw Money

NEW YORK, July 26.

President Roosevelt has frozen Japanese assets in the United States, effective as from the opening of business on Saturday.

President Roosevelt has also frozen Chinese assets. The freezing order apparently prevents the removal of any Japanese ships from the United States.

A White House statement with regard to the freezing of Japanese and Chinese assets said, "This measure in effect brings all financial and import and export trade transactions in which Japanese interests are involved under the control of the Government and imposes criminal penalties for violations of the order".

Apparently the freezing of Chinese assets is effective as far as Japanese occupied portions of China are concerned, for it was explained by White House officials that China, although a friend of the United States was included "at the specific request of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and for the purpose of helping the Chinese Government".

The Department of Commerce estimated the total Japanese assets in the United States at approximately 131 million dollars.

The nature of the announcement made it appear that the freezing operations would be so conducted as to shut off Japan from vital sources of oil and petrol in the United States as well as other war materials.

Should Japan retaliate by freezing United States assets the Department of Commerce estimated that 2,170 million dollars would be affected.

Jap. Ships

White House officials added that the freezing was an action which President Roosevelt had said earlier, might be expected on Saturday.

Only one order was issued applying to both Japanese and Chinese credits. The order also apparently prevents the removal of any Japanese ships from the United States.

Officials said that it is believed that there are four ships in United States harbours at present while another 40 vessels are reported to be hovering off the west coast.

The announcement of the freezing was withheld until banks closed on Friday and the order becomes operative when banks open to-morrow.

In the move which gave a tangible display of American resentment at Japan's investiture of Southern Indo-China, the administration now has applied freezing control to all branches of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.

The actual executive order for freezing is a simple one-page document stating that China and Japan have been added to countries subject to President Roosevelt's order of June 14.

Black List Of Jap. Agents

This order has affected all continental Europe.

Under the terms of that order the freezing applies to every kind of asset. Technically the order prohibits the use or removal from the United States any Japanese or Chinese property without specific licence for each transaction from the treasury.

Besides applying to cash, cheques, drafts and gold and a long list of other assets the order has the effect of immobilising for the present at least all Japanese ships in the United States waters.

The order is expected to affect many of the estimated 60 or 70 thousand Japanese nationals in United States territory.

A black list of Japanese agents in

Latin America is believed authoritatively to be in course of preparation similar to President Roosevelt's black list of firms in Latin America suspected of acting on behalf of Axis.

The Treasury Department shortly after the freezing order issued exemptions affecting 14 banks. This is for the specific purpose of continuing trade between China, United States, Canada, Latin America, the British Empire, Russia and the Dutch East Indies.

Another treasury order exempted "ordinary" trade between the Philippines, China or Japan, but provided that the exemption could not be used to help other blocked countries.

Third Largest Customer Of U. S. A.

The next of the order includes the following, "This executive order is designed among other things to prevent the use of financial facilities in the United States and trade between Japan and United States in ways harmful to national defence and American interests, to prevent the liquidation in the United States of assets obtained by duress or conquest and to curb subversive activities in the United States."

Japanese assets in United States are about half cash and half securities and investments and there are also a number of branch offices belonging to Japanese firms whose large merchandising trade with the United States is expected to be severely hit owing to payment difficulties.

This trade has however lately been declining owing to various United States restrictions.

Before the present war Japan was the third large customer in the world for American merchandise. Despite export controls the United States exported principally petroleum, copper and machinery.

Silk which accounted for about two-thirds of America's 158 million dollars worth of imports from Japan in 1940 is the only item of which the United States depends from Japan.

The official statement which was made a few hours after President Roosevelt's announcement said "No financial transactions affecting residents of Japan can be undertaken without the specific permission of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Mr. Mackenzie King also said "It is understood that this measure will not disturb existing arrangements for the transfer of patriotic and benevolent remittances by Chinese residents in Canada."

One spokesman said that it was his understanding that to all intents and purposes assets in China (Continued on page 26)

Spain Sends 90,000 Soldiers To Help Nazis

SAN JOSE (Costa Rica), July 26. A diplomatic note from Spain advises the Costa Rican Government that 90,000 Spanish soldiers are 'en route' to Germany to assist in war against Russia and that more will be sent if necessary.

The note has caused bitter local feeling against the Franco regime.

In the Tribuna, the former Finance Minister, Tomas Soley, himself of Spanish origin, writes, "Government must immediately break relations with Spain."

If Spain commits treason against democracy Latin America must be anti-Spain"—Reuter.

DEPRESSING SPECTACLE

10,000 Nazi Wounded Brought From Soviet Front Every Day

ANKARA, July 26.

Arrivals from Berlin tell of trains arriving from the east bringing from ten to twelve thousand wounded daily and resultant depression of the population of the capital who are awaiting the autumn with apprehension knowing that the R. A. F. raids will then start in real earnest.

The slowness of the German advance has also shaken belief in the invulnerability of the German army.—Reuter.

INCREASED GERMAN MILITARY FORCE IN ITALY?

Nazi "Round-Up" Of German Communities Abroad

LONDON, July 22.

The "Daily Telegraph" Special Correspondent cabled on July 21: The passage of German troops into Italy continues on a considerable scale. As in the earlier phase of the occupation, the majority are units of the Luftwaffe. Observers also report, however, the recent arrival of German naval officers and ratings. These have been sent to Naples and Brindisi.

The comparative strength of German military force in Italy has been increased by the recent departure of many Italian troops for France and Belgium, where they have taken over the occupation in place of Nazi soldiers now needed on the eastern front.

German women and girls resident in Italy have been ordered by their consulates to return to the Reich. No reason is given for this order. The assumption is that they are being sent back to do factory work in view of the acute labour shortage in Germany.

From Spain also I learn that German residents are being told to go home. It appears that the Nazis are making a general round-up of German communities abroad to recruit every able-bodied person for war work in the Reich.

TRAIN DERAILED NEAR PARIS

LONDON, July 22.

The "Daily Telegraph" Special Correspondent at Grenoble cabled on July 21:

The Germans have offered a reward equivalent to about £100 for information leading to the arrest of the saboteurs whose activity derailed a goods train north of Paris. It is stated that the rails were loosened.

Military Dictatorship For Germany?

Growing Discontent Among Nazi Generals: Attempt To Restore Shaken Confidence

LONDON, July 26.

The possibility of a military dictatorship was hinted at by the Moscow radio which quoting some diplomatic circles in Stockholm said that there is within the Nazi Party an influential group which is ready to comply with the demands of the generals and to proclaim a military dictatorship.

In this way it is hoped to restore the peoples' shaken confidence in the invincibility of German arms.

Quoting Stockholm sources the Moscow radio also announced early this morning that among the German generals there is growing discontent and opposition to Hitler who is regarded by them as primarily responsible for the great losses of the German army which are out of all proportion to its insignificant successes.—Reuter.

MACHINERY FOR 'KRIEG' CHARKHA FOR PEACE

—GANDHIJI

WARDHAGANJ, July 26.

"This bloody war indicates that the world will ultimately be destroyed by machinery (Yantrawada), and it is only handicrafts that will sustain or save the world. The charkha provides work for over two lakhs of Hindus and Muslims and represents the Khadi wearers and through them all India," writes Mahatma Gandhi in the first issue of "Khadi Jagat" published by the All-India Spinners' Association in Hindustani at Wardha.

He continues, "The Charkha is an implement, not of widows only, but the symbol of economic welfare, independence and communal unity. The A.I.S.A. aims at making All-India Khaddar clad and remove poverty for which a number of workers with more sacrifice, industry and awakening are needed."

LIVING FOR MANY

This new monthly (khadi Jagat) consolidates different journals issued by the various A.I.S.A. branches.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Hindustani that 2,24,421 spinners, including 1,67,996 Hindus and 56,245 Muslims work regularly under A. I. S. A. auspices. Besides the above 20,543 spinners, carders, dyers, weavers and washermen also get work.

He adds there is no greater philanthropic organisation than the Spinners' Association in India, if not in the world. He makes this claim as it caters for the poorest in the land through the cheapest agency of voluntary workers. But Mahatma Gandhi's ambition is not fulfilled, and he wants to find work for crores who are unemployed for at least for four months for which he requires more workers with a scientific knowledge of the different processes. He further observes that if the Charkha movement becomes popular throughout India, there is no reason why the Charkha gospel should not become universal throughout the world. Because, in his opinion, there is no deliverance for the world groaning under the gigantic war except through an enlightened and voluntary return to the handicrafts with charkha in the centre.

NOT MARKET RATES

We have ventured in giving increased wages for spinners not caring for market rates. This has resulted in higher prices which Khadi wearers have willingly paid. Increased wages will be paid, and khadi prices should be reasonable and if profit accrues, it will be utilized in reducing prices. Khadi prosperity is dependent not on market conditions but our pure dealings which should result in attracting artisans like spinners etc. (2) increasing khadi wearers and giving us the desired money. (3) bringing forth more workers," concludes Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

PERU-ECUADOR

CLASH AGAIN

QUITO, July 26.

Peruvian aeroplanes again machine-gunned Arenillas at 1-30 p.m. local time, states a communique issued in Quito on Friday night.

The Ecuadorean gunboat "Calderon" returned to Puerto Bolivar after an encounter with Peruvian vessels.

The news received up to 5-30

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR HANDLOOM FABRICS

Central Aid To Industry: New Designs Being Introduced

July 24.

Products of the handloom industry which is being revived in provinces under Central stimulus and financial assistance have now begun to find markets in America, Canada, Australia and the Federated Malay States in addition to supplying the needs of the Vice-regal and Governor's estates and Provincial and Central Government Departments.

The Bengal Home Industries Association, which is also exporting handloom goods to Empire countries, is receiving large demands for furnishing materials which it produces.

Many attractive new designs have been introduced and some of them are of a type never woven before on handlooms.

The weavers have shown great willingness to learn as also marked intelligence and quickness in following the instructions given by experts. Goods handled by this Association compare favourably with imported fabrics in texture, quality and design.

Already 491 designs have been introduced in weaving and printing in the United Provinces and of these 97 were introduced in 1939-40.

These designs include striped fabrics for the United States of America fancy shirtings, fabrics for neck ties, coloured Turkish towels, cotton crepe, mixed dull cloth, printed dosuti, new types of curtains and fabrics, fabrics for handbags and shoes, and Pique bed sheets.

SARIS WITH MODERN DESIGNS

A large number of varieties of saris in modern designs are produced by the Central Provinces and Berar Weavers Co-operative Society. Manufacture of saris for up-country markets is a special feature of production and a steady demand is being created for Nagpur goods in other provinces. The Society also manufactures curtains, table covers, dusters, napkins, pugree cloth and

Thrilling Dog Fight Over Malta

5 Enemy Planes Shot Down

MALTA, July 26.

Cheering crowds saw five enemy aircraft shot down in thrilling dog fights with British fighters over Malta on Friday. Two enemy bombers were accounted for yesterday.

An official "communique" says, "During Thursday morning our fighters engaged a small formation of enemy bombers near Malta and chased them back to Sicily and during the fight two enemy bombers were shot down in flames."

There were two alarms on Thursday night when a small number of aircraft dropped some bombs but there was no damage or casualties. One raider was probably damaged.

Two reconnaissance aircraft and a large number of fighters came over on Friday morning and in the ensuing combats both the reconnaissance planes and three enemy aircraft were shot down by our pilots.

One Italian pilot was picked up alive, but there were no other enemy survivors. All our fighters landed unscathed"—Reuter.

p.m. reveals no blockade of the Ecuadorean coasts exists, the only incident reported being an attack on the Calderon at Altura Jambell.—Reuter

supplies these articles to Government Departments.

The handloom fabrics are slowly becoming popular in Bombay and the weavers are gradually taking to manufacturing new qualities and new types of goods required by the markets.

The Textile Designer introduced in 1939-40 about nine designs in printed warp shirting, 30 patterns in coatings, both cotton and union, about 25 new saree designs in different qualities, about 16 border patterns for handkerchiefs and about a dozen patterns in door curtains, teapoy covers, etc.

Weavers in the North West Frontier Province are producing mosquito leno nets, fancy work on jacquard looms and dobbies, fancy bordered saris, twills, drills, satins, mock lenos, checks, shirtings, coatings, art silk, silks and woollen, and cotton-plain and coloured schemes and Harmonies.

The production of curtain cloth and furnishing fabrics on handlooms received a further impetus in the Punjab by securing retail orders from the public. About 599 new designs in weaving and 101 in calico printing were introduced.

Handloom fabrics valued at over Rs. 9,56,000 were sold by various handloom weavers' societies in 1939-40. The highest sales were recorded in the United Provinces (Rs. 3,09,000) although they were much smaller than those in 1938-39. Bengal followed up with Rs. 1,95,000, Madras with Rs. 1,63,000, Bombay with Rs. 1,23,000 and Bihar with Rs. 1,01,000.

Madras Government alone spent over Rs. 1,78,000 in subsidies, cash credit loans, loans on the security of financial goods and for supply of yarn to weavers' societies.

Most of the provinces have recorded increases in the number of primary societies and in membership.

RANCHI, July 26.

A notification issued by the Government of Bihar says that the Sugar Control Board has been reconstituted for a period of one year with effect from the 1st July 1941.—A. P.

VICTORIA CROSS WINNER ON AIR

BHAGAT RECOUNTS INDIAN EXPLOITS

The following is the Broadcast talk of Lieut. Premindra Singh Bhagat, V.C., on Saturday from All-India Radio, Bombay.

"Though it is my own service, I feel I must say how and what the three corps of Indian Sappers and Miners did in the Eritrian campaign. I am glad of this opportunity for though the infantry and the other armies of the services were grand, the Sappers also did their bit too.

To begin with we were in the Gallabat battle last November in which we blew up the fort and then acted as rear guard. The Sappers were the last to leave the fort. In February the advance into Italian territory began and the Sappers were then busy in removing mines. These mines are very difficult to detect on the outside roads and the Sappers and Miners had to work fast in order not to delay the advance. Some of them got very good spotting where mines were laid. Others could discover them by sound, ticking the ground in front with a stick. The Indian Sapper is grand. He worked day in and day out for stretches over 3 or four days removing these mines. To give you some idea, the Sapper was not only in danger of being blown up by the mines but was also in danger from air and ground attacks. In spite of all this our speed of advance was never delayed.

UNDER SHELL FIRE.

Next came Keren. Here he unceasingly worked under shell fire to make a track upto the fort for carrying up all supplies to the men on top. Having completed it, he was then put on to the road to clear the block. This had been made by the Italians who had blown the road on the side of the hill; the roads were like the hill roads of India. For 300 yards there was no road at all and it was made by the Sappers and Miners under pretty well continuous shelling and machine gun fire in 36 hours.

After Keren, the Sappers then worked on Telesan, Mussava and Amba Alagi, never once failing the Infantry. During all this time, the Sappers also had to do the normal routine such as providing water for the troops, etc. To end up with, I must say the Indian army was grand and the Sappers did their bit towards keeping up the reputation of the home.

Goodnight.

WAR HERO AT PRESS CONFERENCE

Second Lieutenant Premindra Singh Bhagat of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, the first Indian to win the Victoria Cross, the highest award for bravery, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, bringing with him the exploits of Indian troops on the fronts.

In reply to various questions at a Press Conference at the Secretariat, he said that he had come to India on leave, for about two months, and that his future programme was uncertain. He was in hospital for about 20 days.

After the attack from Gallabat and the capture of the Italian frontier post of Metemma, he was ordered with the section under his command to accompany the Imperial troops who were pursuing the enemy retreating towards Gondar. Going ahead, he and his men had a dangerous task to perform. The roads were strewn with mine fields, blocks and booby traps. At the same time, however, the utmost speed was essential. During that rapid march through the enemy fire his carrier was blown up twice, and many of his men were killed and wounded. Once, his whole section was ambushed by enemy machine-



BOMBAY CITIZENS MEET TO ORGANISE FLOOD RELIEF FOR GUJARAT AND MALABAR. Mr. J. A. Madan, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay addressing the citizens of Bombay at the meeting convened by the Mayor of Bombay, in the Corporation Hall, on Wednesday evening, when the Mayor, Dr. J. A. Collaco, presided.

Mayor's Floods Relief Committee

Appeal To Citizens To Contribute Quickly And Liberal

The following appeal has been issued by the Mayor's Floods Relief Committee:—

In pursuance of the Resolution passed at a meeting of leading citizens of Bombay convened by the Mayor of Bombay on the 23rd inst., the Mayor's Floods Relief Committee has been appointed to take necessary steps to raise funds for affording relief and assistance to the people who have suffered as a result of the excessive rainfall in Gujarat and other parts of the Province and country and the Cyclone in Malabar, and to adopt such other measures as will alleviate the situation.

QUICKLY AND LIBERALLY.

The Committee have no doubt that the good citizens of Bombay, so well-known for their sympathy towards those who suffer, and so charitably disposed, will give their mite in the cause of suffering humanity. The charitable and philanthropic instinct of the citizens of Bombay is proverbial, and no cry of distress has ever failed to strike a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the people of Bombay. The Mayor's Floods Relief Committee therefore appeal to the public of Bombay to subscribe quickly and liberally to the Mayor's Fund so that the work of relief may be taken in hand without any delay.

The relief work will be carried on in co-operation with such Government, semi-official and non-official agencies as may be working in the distressed areas.

If donors wish to earmark their donations for relief in specific areas or in favour of specific agencies, they may state so while forwarding the donations and their wishes will be respected.

Donations, however small, may be sent to the Joint Honorary Treasurers of the Committee at the Municipal Office, Bombay No. 1. Cheques may be drawn in the name of The Mayor's Floods Relief Committee.

The following are the office-bearers of the Committee:—

CHAIRMAN.

Dr. J. A. Collaco, L. M. & S.

guns. After 48 hours of arduous and perilous work he tried to take rest. But that was only for a short time. He felt that he had learnt the Italian system of laying mines on that section, and so obtaining permission from his commander carried on his work for two days more until finally he collapsed from exhaustion and shock. But by that time, he had already succeeded in clearing 15 mine-fields and 55 miles of road.

M. L. A. J. P. Mayor of Bombay.

HONORARY TREASURERS.

1. Sir Alexander Gray, Kt.,
2. Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanji,
3. Sir William Lamond, Kt. and
4. Mr. Mahomedbhoj I. M. Rowjee, J. P.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.

1. Mrs. Hansa Mehta, M. L. A.,
2. Mr. M. M. Killedar, M. L. A., J. P. and
3. Mr. Soonderdas Morarjee.

HELP DISTRESSED

MALABAR

The General Secretary of the South Indian Association, Bombay writes:—
The South Indian Association, Bombay, acknowledges with gratitude the following further contributions to the Malabar Cyclone and Flood Relief Fund which it has opened:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 1,375-8; Sjt. Pranlal Devkaran Nanji Rs. 151; Sjt. Purshottam Kanji Rs. 101; Sjt. Channilal B. Mehta Rs. 100; Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari (in memory of the late Lady Hydari) Rs. 100; Sjt. Velji Lakhamji Nappoo Rs. 51; Rajnikant Boring Works Rs. 50; Staff of the American Express Inc. Rs. 35; Sympathisers Rs. 33; Staff of Ramboxy and Co. Rs. 27; Hirjee Govindjee and Co Rs. 25; Dr. M. L. Parekh Rs. 25; Sjt. A. N. De Sa (Nalgum Staff of the Bombay Telephone Co.) Rs. 22-8; Mrs. Homai F. Karaka Rs. 15; Sjt. F. J. Karaka Rs. 15; Mr. F. W. Flory Rs. 15; Mr. E. Dresler Rs. 15; Sjt. N. S. Ramakrishnan Rs. 11; Sjt. M. Sundaram Rs. 10; Mr. W. Geering Rs. 10; Mr. Irving B. Owen Rs. 10; Sjt. J. K. Mehta Rs. 10; Sjt. K. J. Dubash Rs. 10; Sjt. C. J. Revel Rs. 10; Sjt. M. S. Desai (Cuteb) Rs. 10; Through Comrades' Union Rs. 8-4; Sjt. P. V. R. Iyer Rs. 5; A Parsi Sympathiser Rs. 5; Sjt. Jogendra Pal Rs. 5; Anonymous Rs. 5; Sjt. K. M. Chokai Rs. 5; Sjt. Dwarikadas Tulidas Saraiya Rs. 5; Sjt. M. Shantilal and Co. Rs. 5; total Rs. 2,281-4.

The cry of distress from desolated Malabar calls for urgent aid. The South Indian Association is making efforts to collect funds for the relief of the afflicted people. It has already remitted Rs. 2,000 through the Sri Ramakrishna Mission. All contributions may be sent to the General Secretary, South Indian Association, Telang Road, Matunga, G. I. P.

Barrister Sentenced For Offering Bribe

Mr. Sagar Chand, a Barrister of Lahore, was convicted and sentenced by a local Magistrate to a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default six months' imprisonment on a charge of offering bribe to a police officer.

The prosecution alleged that Mr. Sagar Chand, who appeared as counsel for an accused in a murder case, handed over an envelope containing a 100-rupee currency note to a police officer with the request that he should let off his client. The officer passed on the envelope to the trying Magistrate.

INCREASE IN CALCUTTA'S POPULATION

Decline In Sex-ratio

There has been a big increase in the Hindu population of the city of Calcutta the present number being over 1,500,000 as against over 800,000 in the previous census.

The Muslim population has also increased to nearly 500,000 from about 300,000 in the previous census.

Both the communities have shown a fall in their sex-ratio; the number of Hindu females has fallen to 490 per 1,000 from 502 per 1,000 males in the previous census, whereas the number of Muslim females has fallen to 330 per 1,000 males from 354 in the previous census.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE Decline In Exports To And Imports From Britain

An analysis of India's trade figures for the months of April and May, 1941, show that both her exports to and imports from Empire countries have fallen compared with the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Imports fell from Rs. 19,61,72,000 in 1940, to Rs. 18,79,70,437 in 1941, and exports from Rs. 20,77,98,200 to Rs. 13,99,03,206. Imports from the United Kingdom recorded a fall of about Rs. 2 crores, while imports from Australia and Canada recorded an increase of about Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 70 lakhs respectively.

The value of India's exports to the United Kingdom fell by over Rs. 6 crores from April and May, 1940, to the corresponding period in 1941. The fall in exports to Canada and Australia was by Rs. 20 lakhs each.

The net imports of raw cotton into the United Kingdom from India during the "Cotton Year" ending December 31, 1940, were 469,214 bales of 392 lbs each. The gross imports of cotton piecegoods into India from the United Kingdom from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941, were 60,037,442 yards, of which 3,074,918 yards were re-exported resulting in a net import of 56,962,524 yards.

DACCA.—An appeal to the citizens neither to indulge in mutual recriminations nor raise any political issue, but to act as though the city had been devastated by some natural calamity such as a cyclone, flood or big fire, was made by the Hon. Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Bengal, addressing a meeting of prominent citizens here this evening.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, the Hindu leader, regretted that Dacca, which was the home of national unity, should be the scene of bitter and communal strife.—A. P.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 3, 1997
Muslim: Rajab 2, 1360
Parsi: Behman 26, 1310
Hightide: 1-23, 13-57
Lowtide: 7-22, 20-06
Sunrise: 6h. 14m.
Sunset: 7h. 18m.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta's 'At Home' to Dr. B. C. Roy, and Dr. K. S. Ray, Willingdon Sports Club, 5 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Law of Periodicity" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN: A meeting of the parents of the New Era School children will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the New Era School Hall, when the following doctors who constitute the School Medical Board will speak on problems of health and nutrition as affecting school children: Doctors Mrs. M. J. Wadia, B. B. Yodhi, H. D. Gandhi, D. G. Vyas, D. M. Desai, K. A. Lalkaka, F. R. Sethna, J. C. Patel, H. K. Doctor and M. P. Bhiladwal.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION: An informal meeting of the some of the members will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in the premises of the Kanara Vidyadaini Free Night School, Old Mody Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHESHWARI HITKARINI SABHA: Under the auspices of the Maheshwari Hitkarini Sabha, a meeting of all the Maheshwari workers will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at Marwari Chamber's Hall, when Mr. Ramkrishna Dhoot, the president of the Maheshwari Mahasabha will discuss on 'The Present Situation'.

KANNADA STUDY CIRCLE: Mr. K. V. Raman will give a discourse in Kannada on the poetry of "Ratna" to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Kannada School, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga, G.I.P.

KARNATAK ASSOCIATION: The annual general meeting will be held at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the premises of the Association, Motabhoj House, 311, Tardeo Road, Nana Chowk.

BAHA'IS OF BOMBAY: A public lecture followed by questions and answers will be delivered at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m., when Mrs. Shirin Fozdar will speak on "Why Are People Poor?"

CHEMBUR RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION: The annual general meeting of the Chembur Residents' Association will be held in the District Local Board School premises, Chembur, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: There will be a discourse on 'Impressions of Sri Aurobindo's and Sri Ramana Maharishi's Ashrams' by Srimathi Umadevi to-day (Sunday) between 4 and 6 p.m.

COSMO CIRCLE: A public debate will be held on "That the modern girl is a home-breaker", to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at the Bandra Club, Dr. P. A. Dias, the Mayor of Bandra, will preside.

SPINNING DEMONSTRATION: The monthly mass spinning demonstration under the auspices of the Charkha Club, Matunga, will be held to-day (Sunday) at Nappoo Hall between 4-30 p.m. and 6-30 p.m.

GITA CLASS: Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on 'Bhagawat Geeta' at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

A RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI: Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on 'The Teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa' to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

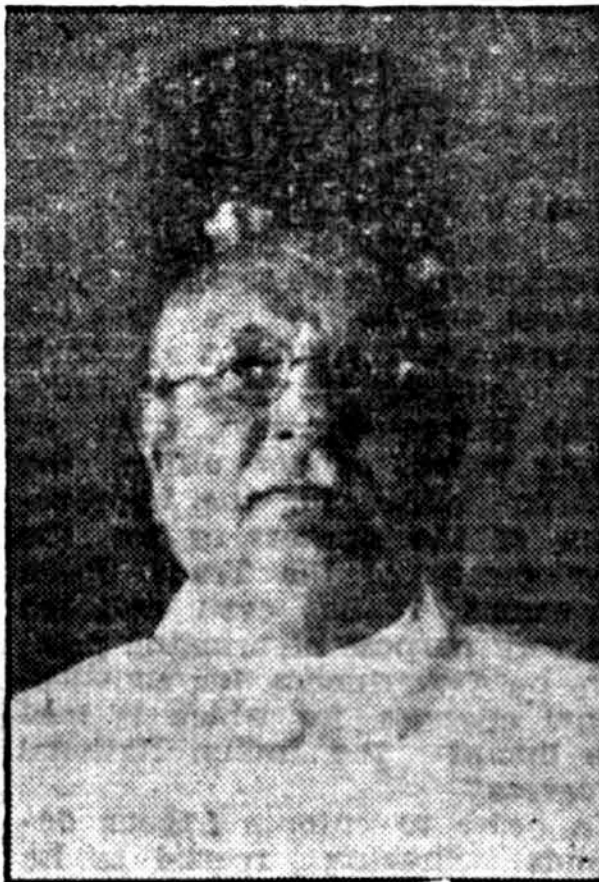
EXPERIENCES OF FOREIGN TOUR: Mr. S. L. Sheelvant will deliver a public lecture on "His experiences in foreign countries" under the auspices of the Reception Committee of the 15th Session of All-India Veershaiva Mahasabha, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Basawa Sadan, Thakurdwar.

OPENING OF ANAND SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE: The inaugural ceremony of Sheth Mansukhlal Chhaganlal School of Agriculture (at Anand) fixed for the 6th July and postponed on account of heavy rains and consequent dislocation of Railway communications will be held on Sunday the 3rd August 1941 at 4 p.m.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Meetings of the Library and Children's Tour Committees of Balkan-Ji-Bari-The All-India Children's Association will be held at 4 and 4-30 p.m. respectively to-day (Sunday) at "Gulshan", 22th Road, Khar.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL: "My Favourite Wife". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Six Lessons from Madame La Zengna". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO: "River's End". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR: "Lady Hamilton". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE: "The Case of the Frightened Lady". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA: "Pardesi". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
PATHE: "Asra". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY: "Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
WEST END: "Charanoki-Dasi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA: "Lagan". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Khazanchi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Holiday in Bombay". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE: "Shadi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL: "Amrit". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
LAMINGTON: "Chitralekha". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
PALACE: "South of Suez". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA: "Alaudin Laila". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
APOLLO: "Duty". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.



Mr. Ardeshir Dadabhoj Katrak, member of the Editorial Staff of the "Bombay Samachar" and a well-known Gujarati journalist, and story writer whose death occurred on Thursday.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION: The postponed annual general meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cama Hall, opposite R. I. N. Dockyard, Bombay.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Under the auspices of the Radical Democratic Party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at "Mangrol Hall" at the Junction of Bora Bazaar Street and Gunbow Street, Fort, when Tayab Shaikh will preside.
Among the speakers will be Messrs. Rajaram Pande, Dr. M. R. Shetty, K. N. Rai and Charles Mascarenhas.
The object of the meeting: To demand military training for the Civic Guards, in order to make them an auxiliary military organisation and to popularize the idea of a People's Volunteers Defence Corps.

"MEANS OF MENTAL AND PHYSICAL UPLIFT": Yogiraj Umeshchandralal will deliver a lecture on the above subject to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Ramthirh Yogashram, 448 Sandhurst Road, near Prarthana Samaj.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: A clinical meeting will be held at the main lecture theatre of the Sheth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Parel at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday) when Dr. K. S. Ray, will speak on "Surgical Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis". The meeting is open to all the members of the medical profession.

BANDRA SUBURBAN OPEN BADMINTON

The fixtures for to-day (Sunday) are as under:—
Bandra Gymkhana Court:
Men's Singles Finals: R. N. Kanga or V. N. Iyer v. L. I. Pereira or J. Agnel at 5 p.m.
Ladies' Doubles Finals: Mrs. Kanla and Miss Dadyburjor v. Miss F. Vacha and Miss P. D'Lima or Miss K. Oarwalla and Mrs. Gupta at 5-30 p.m.
Mixed Doubles Finals: V. N. Iyer and Miss Tilley or J. Agnel and Miss J. Mistry v. R. N. Kanga and Miss F. Vacha or K. R. Lotwalla and Mrs. Gupta at 6 p.m.
To be followed by distribution of prizes.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, "Frontier Gandhi" arrived in Bombay this morning.

PARTY TO DR. K. S. ROY

The President and members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Medical Association, were "At Home" to Dr. K. S. Roy, President, Indian Medical Association, to-day at Green's Hotel.

The Secretary of the Association took Dr. Roy round and introduced him to some of the guests present.

A large gathering of distinguished Doctors and Surgeons were present.

Let People Make Amends

In his speech at the Annual Dinner at the Association of Indian Industries Sir M. Visweswaraya deplored the Government's neglect of vital industries like ship-building, aircraft and automobile manufacture that are useful in times of peace as well as war. But he rightly insisted that "till Government take up a conciliatory attitude and make provision for representative citizen to exert their proper influence in their country's economy the public have to do their best to supply the omissions themselves". It will not be long before Government will have to allow representative Indians not only to influence but even design and control the country's economic policy. Till then the public should display exemplary Swadeshi enterprise even at a sacrifice, and it will not go without its reward when a National Government comes. And when such enterprise is in evidence it may exert its wholesome influence even upon the present Government.

Anti-Fascist Labour Conference

A meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Anti-Fascist All-India Trade Unions Council, Bombay, was held on the 23rd inst., in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Mr. Jannadas Mehta presiding. Messrs. S. R. Bamji, Shaikh, V. B. Karnik, Mascarenhas, Kale, Deodhar, Bodhanwala, Ambardekar and others were present.

It was decided to open a labour centre in Parel area. It was also decided to start propaganda for the organisation of the Anti-Fascist Labour Conference in Bombay.

Sweetmeat Merchants Refuse Gumastas' Demand PICKETING TO BEGIN TO-DAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Keshaw Talpade, Acting Secretary, Bhuleshwar Gumasta Mandal, writes:—

The negotiations which were going on between the Bhuleshwar Gumasta Mandal and the sweetmeat merchants at Bhuleshwar have fallen through, in spite of the best efforts of prominent persons in the City.

The sweetmeat merchants are adamant and have decided not to comply with the request of the Gumasta Mandal to close their shops once a week.

Some other merchants also who used to keep their shop closed on every Sunday at the request of the Gumasta Mandal have also decided to keep their shops open.

The Gumasta Mandal has no alternative but to accept the challenge of all the merchants and the Mandal definitely believe that these merchants will meet their Waterloo to-morrow at Bhuleshwar when their shops are picketed.

The Mandal expects the full co-operation and sympathy of the Citizens of Bombay in their activities.

S. KANARA UNITED SOCIETIES FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE: The volunteers of this Committee will be moving in the city with donation boxes to collect funds, to help the South Kanara affected victims of the flood, to-morrow (Sunday) morning and evening. The philanthropic public are requested to contribute their liberal.

CHAGLA FOR HIGH COURT

The Bombay "Chronicle" learns on reliable authority that Mr. M. C. Chagla, Bar-at-Law has been selected to fill the vacancy on the bench of the High Court of Bombay, which will be caused by the retirement of Mr. B. J. Wadia on August 1st.

Mr. Mahomed Ali Currim Chagla, who was born in 1900, was educated in Bombay and at Oxford. He was called to the Bar in 1922 and started practice in Bombay in the same year as junior to Mr. M. A. Jinnah. He was then a member of



MR. M. C. CHAGLA.

the Muslim League but resigned in 1928 on a difference of opinion on the Nehru Report. He has been a leading member of the Nationalist Muslim Party. He is Secretary of the Bar Council, Bombay.

Radical Democratic Party

Under the auspices of the Radical Democratic Party, a public meeting will be held on Sunday at 4 p.m. at Mongrol Hall, at the Junction of Bora Bazaar Street, and Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Tayab Shaikh will preside. Among the speakers will be Messrs. Rajaram Pande, Dr. Shetty, K. N. Rai and Charles Mascarenhas. Object of the meeting:

To demand military training for the Civic Guards in order to make them an auxiliary military organization and to popularize the idea of a people's Volunteer Corps.

FOUR SHOWS

TO-DAY

1, 3-30, 6-30, & 10 p.m.
NATIONAL STUDIOS'

ASRA

Starring
SARDAR AKHTAR
ZANANA SHOW TO-MORROW
at 1 p.m.
6th WEEK
PATHE

To-day Matinee Show at 1-15 p.m.
INDIA'S BEST!

New Theatres' Top Notch Creation

Lagan

Direction—NITIN BOSE

Seventeenth Week at
17 MINERVA
Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.



General Erich Rommel, who has been recalled from Libya to the Russian Front, is one of Germany's first-line commanders. He started his career in the ranks.

SIROHI COUNCIL TO BE EXPANDED?

Prajamandal's Successful Interview With Political Agent?

(From A Correspondent)
SIROHI, (By Mail).

A representation has been submitted by the Sirohi Rajya Prajamandal to His Highness the Maharao Sahib of Sirohi with regard to the administration of the State under the Council of State consisting of His Highness Mr. I. K. Pandya—Chief Minister, Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala—Home Member and Thakur Mahendra Singh Ranavat—Revenue Member, stating therein that there has been no progress after nine months of working of the present Council. The administration is still autocratic, irresponsible and uninspiring, and it has been urged that unless representatives of the people are taken on the Council, which consists solely of outsiders no good can come out of it.

A deputation on behalf of the Prajamandal waited on the Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, on his recent visit to Sirohi on 21st inst. and discussed with him the various matters set forth in the representation, and it is learnt from a reliable source that the Council of State would be expanded and at least one peoples' representatives will be taken on it.

GROUNDNUT MARKET LOOKS UP

MADRAS, July 25.

The groundnut market has been rising owing to larger purchases made by the Food Ministry and the question of utilising the rebate fund organised to subsidise cultivators in the best manner possible is under consideration state the Government of India in their reply to representations made by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce.

Regarding restrictions on the export of indigo, the Government say that a watch is being kept on the stock position of synthetic indigo and as soon as a sufficient reserve has been built they will have no objection to consider the withdrawal of the restriction on the export of natural indigo.

The Chamber drew the attention of the Government to the fact that large consignments of Indian tobacco had been damaged by enemy bombing in London and that, as there was delay in the meeting of claims by insurance companies the Government should make an investigation into the matter.

The Government of India state in their reply that enquiries have been made of the Indian Trade Commissioner in London and that his report is awaited.—A. P.

150 Congress Members Resign From Local Bodies In Punjab

LAHORE, July 26.

Mian Itikharuddin, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, in the course of a statement to the press says that resignations of about 150 Congress members of local bodies in the province have been received in the office of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. These would have been forwarded to the Government by the 15th of July but as most of them were not properly worded they were sent back to the members concerned to remove the technical defects. Mian Itikharuddin hopes that by the end of this month all the resignations will be forwarded to Government.

He, however, points out that the Congress members have already been instructed not to attend the meetings of their respective committees even pending the formal acceptance of their resignations.—A. P.

MASS RESIGNATION OF CONGRESSMEN

NAGPUR, July 26

About two-hundred Congress members of Local Bodies in Berar have resigned their membership in pursuance of the Congress mandate, directing all those who were elected to such bodies on the Congress ticket to resign.—A. P.

ASOKA MEHTA TO BE RELEASED ON MONDAY

Information has been received that Mr. Asoka Mehta, the Bombay Congress Socialist leader and a member of the Corporation will be released from Yeravda Jail on Monday, after completing his term of imprisonment.

While in Jail Mr. Mehta had published his book on "Indian Shipping—a Case Study of the Working of Imperialism."

'Vir Bharat' Appeal In Lahore High Court

LAHORE, July 25.

An appeal against the order of the Punjab Government demanding a security of Rs. 2,000 from the "Vir Bharat", a local daily and forfeiting a security of Rs. 1,000 from the press in which the paper was published, was filed to-day in the High Court.

It will be recalled that the Government took this action in connection with the publication in the paper of a news item relating to the war. The appeal is expected to be heard by a Full Bench after the summer vacation.—A. P.

Satyagraha In South Kanara

Mr. M. C. Fernandez, Member, South Kanara District Board, offered Satyagraha last week at Manchakal, Shirwa village, Udipi taluk, by uttering anti-war slogans. He was arrested and taken to Karkal and produced before Mr. R. Prasad, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kundapoor, and was sentenced to undergo three months rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 30, in default one month's further rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Fernandez was recommended to be placed in "B" class.

MAHATMA APPROVES OF LIST OF MAHARASHTRA SATYAGRAHIS?

WARDHAGANJ, July 25.

Dr. Lagu and Mr. Gosavi, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress, who arrived here yesterday saw Mahatma Gandhi and discussed with him the political situation with special reference to Maharashtra. They left this evening for Bombay.

It is understood that Gandhi approved some more new names from the list of 'Satyagrahis' submitted by Mr. Gosavi.—United Press.

K. C. Jain Arrested

BENARES, July 25.

Mr. K. C. Jain, Office Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee was arrested this afternoon under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Politicals Arrested Under Defence Rules In February Freed

Seven political prisoners, arrested in February last and detained without trial under the Defence of India Rules, were released during this week.

They are Messrs. Shantilal M. Javeri, Adilal D. Javeri, Ajit Desai, Madhusudhan Chaube C. V. Varad, R. M. Jadhav all from Thana Jail and Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha (Nasik Jail).

Move For Anti-Fascist A.-I. T. U. C.

BOMBAY, July 25.

Conditions of life of workers and their organisations in India, both at present and in future, would be determined by their attitude to the present war, says a statement issued by the provisional committee of the Anti-Fascist All-India Trade Unions Council, Bombay.

The statement adds: Industrialisation ushered in by the war should have been the prelude to the development of mass trade unionism on the strength of concessions won by workers. But the workers are still subject to their old handicaps. "The All-India Trade Union Congress, with its wrong policy, cannot utilise the situation either for the improvement of the workers or for the development of the Trade Union movement. It has even defeated the very purpose of bringing pressure on Government for constitutional changes, for which it toed the line of the Indian National Congress."

In order to enforce Labour demands "having regard to its supreme position and importance in the given situation", it is pointed out, the All-India Anti-Fascist Trade Union Council has to be established, and hence the All-India Labour Conference.

Rs. 6,50,000 For Constructing Wells

MADRAS, July 26.

The Government have placed at the disposal of District Collectors a sum of Rs. 6,50,000 for construction of wells in villages. This amount will be utilised for the completion of works already started and for construction of new wells in accordance with the programme of rural water-supply scheme drawn up by Collectors for their respective districts.—United Press.

NEWSPRINT CONTROL ORDER

Defaulters Required To Send Returns By Aug. 15.

SIMLA, July 26.

The following Note has been issued:—

Under the Newsprint Control Order, 1941, newspaper presses were required to submit by the 30th June, 1941 statements of the consumption of newsprint, by each newspaper printed thereat, in the calendar year 1940.

The Government of India received a fair number of returns in due time. They are working out plans on the basis that in respect of newspapers for which the returns were not received by the prescribed date, facilities for the import of newsprint will be allowed only on the minimum scale permitted to any newspaper for which the returns were duly received.

The Government have, however, indicated that if defaulters send in the necessary returns by 15th August, 1941, these may be taken into consideration; but the submission of such a belated return will not of necessity involve the grant of increased import facilities, nor absolve the presses concerned from the legal consequences of disobedience to the Newsprint Control Order.—A. P.

VICEROY LEAVES FOR MONSOON TOUR

SIMLA, July 26.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, accompanied by his personal staff left this afternoon on his monsoon tour.—A. P.

BIG RISE IN FRONTIER POPULATION

PESHAWAR, July 22.

According to the 1941 census figures, the total population of the Frontier Province, excluding the Tribal Agencies, is declared to be 30,38,067 as compared with 24,25,076 recorded at the 1931 census, showing a rise of 25 per cent. in the last decade, the actual increase being 6,12,991.

The area of the settled districts being 14,290 square miles the density of population in the settled districts turns out to be 212.6 persons per square mile. In the agencies, where the population has been estimated at 23,77,599 the density is approximately 95 persons per square mile. The area of the tribal land being 24,986 square miles.

Muslims in the settled part of the Province now number 27,88,797 while there are 1,80,321 Hindus, 57,939 Sikhs and 11,010 individuals of other communities.

To every 100 males in the Frontier there are 83.9 females: the

The University of Calcutta will celebrate the eightieth birthday anniversary of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on August 16.



The first aeroplane assembled in India, the "Harlow", is an up-to-date type of trainer aircraft, and has the same characteristics as modern fighters and bombers. It is a low-wing single-engined monoplane, with constant speed propeller, flaps, and retractable undercarriage and was designed in America.

'Tommy' Comes To Town!

By R. P. ACHARYA

Our Staff Reporter

Once again Bombay is being invaded by the friendly tommies!

IN BARS AND RESTAURANTS, ON THE ROADS, ON THE BUSES AND TRAMS, IN GHARRIES AND TAXIES, IN THE SHOPS AND STORES, EVEN AT THE BOOK-STALLS, WHEREVER ONE GOES, ONE MEETS THE KHAKI-CLAD TOMMY ENJOYING THE BRIEF RESPITE IN PEACEFUL SURROUNDINGS, AFTER GRUELLING DAYS AT THE FRONT AND BEFORE HE RETURNS THERE TO SPEND MORE GRUELLING DAYS



It was sometime in the evening a few days ago when I entered a coffee-house not very far from Flora Fountain. I was surprised to see a number of Tommies reading the "Bombay Chronicle." For one thing, one does not expect a common soldier to be very much interested in newspapers, and for another one does not expect a Tommy to be reading a nationalist paper, when the Anglo-Indian variety is equally handy.

Getting curious, I asked one of them how he liked India.

"Fascinating people", "Nice fellows", "Can't say much, look decent", replied a chorus of voices, in clipped phrases.

"Are you surprised that you don't see snakes and tigers in Bombay and that we use motor cars for going about instead of elephants", I asked.

"Gyandee"!

They just laughed at the question and one of them who was a school-master before he became a soldier, told me a good bit about Bombay, about the Congress and the League, too!

It would appear that the British press did not hesitate to feature Indian news—if it suited them.



One was surprised to see that even the commonest soldier knew something about Mahatma Gandhi though he persisted in pronouncing it as "Gyandee." Of course, their information about Gandhiji was not so profound as to make an article in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, but they knew just about as much as the average Indian knows about Arobindo Ghosh. It was a puzzle to them why such a "gude man" did not help Britain.

Another member of this group, older than the others, said that he remembered Gandhiji when he visited Lancashire after the 2nd R.T.C.

Owing to the boycott, most of their mills were lying idle and they knew that a word from the "old man", and they need be idle no more.

"A small man, almost naked, he stepped out of the car. There was nothing on him except a piece of white cloth loosely wrapped round. We'd seen nothing like it."

"I don't know why," he added "we cheered him. We just couldn't be angry with him or laugh at him."

Even to this day he cannot say why the crowd felt no anger against Gandhiji.

To the Tommy, his casual glimpse into the life of the Indians, is a source of endless bewilderment. The different costumes of the people, their varied head dresses, the veiled Muslim women, and the Hindu woman with the vermilion mark on the forehead, are all inexplicable and mysterious.

Several of them whom I had an opportunity of meeting were as keen to learn about India as I was anxious to learn about them.

"What exactly is the Congress objection to helping the war," asked one.

"I say, can't we see some magicians in Bombay—rope-trick and all that, I mean?", asked another.

The third one wanted to be enlightened on the subject of the caste system and was surprised to learn that Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis, high-caste and low-caste people, were all dining in the same restaurant all around him. "But I was told that no Brahmin allows himself to be

polluted even by the shadow of an untouchable," he confessed. However, he seemed genuinely pleased when he was told that such rigorous of the caste system were as much things of the past in India as serfdom in England or slave-owning in America.

Not Professional Soldiers

From New-Zealand and Australia, from Canada and South Africa, (and even from General de Gaulle's Free French legions) the Tommy in his thousands has been pouring into Bombay for the last two years and more. He is rarely in our midst for more than a few days at the most. Sometimes he stays only for a few hours.

It is easy to say where they come from. One can surmise the country of their origin by their dress and by the accent. The Tommies themselves speak about it frankly.

A large number of these picturesque, Khaki-clad figures, do not belong to the regular army. Their profession is not fighting. Due to the exigencies of the war and England's need, these men have left their peace-time occupations, home and hearth, sisters, mothers and sweethearts and joined up.

Whether they belong to the regular army or have volunteered for service, certain characteristic features are common to them all.

Living For To-day!

The way the Tommy behaves in public, it is obvious that he agrees with Omar Khayyam in, "Dead yesterday, unborn to-morrow, why fret about them if to-day be sweet?" To the Tommy, the present is all that matters, and every hour of the day is so incomparably precious that he will not waste it in anything except enjoyment.

Some are surprised at their high spirits, at their singing all manner of songs in public streets and sometimes executing improvised dance-numbers in such 'inconspicuous' places as Bori Bunder and Flora Fountain. Why not? To-morrow? Who knows if there is a to-morrow?

Even if they have been bolstered, Bombay has taken kindly to these strangers.

The volunteers and others who

have walked out of peaceful professions and joined the army are, on the whole, a pleasant, cheerful and decent lot of people.

The Aussies

Will Bombay ever forget the Aussies?

One of the favourite pastimes of some of them was to unharness the horses of hack-victorias and ride them bare back, round and round the Museum.

Their tricks were many and varied. They taught Bombay how to drink beer without an opener or a glass. The method was simple, if crude. One stood anywhere in a public thoroughfare, preferably with a large crowd looking on, and smashed the neck of the bottle against the nearest wall. Then it was applied to the mouth and the contents transferred to the stomach.

Once a great deal of amusement was caused to the public of Bombay, at the sight of an Anzac, directing the traffic in one of the most crowded localities of Bombay. The ridiculous thing about it was that the man was doing it with deadly seriousness. He did not seem to be aware that there was anything funny in summarily pushing a traffic policeman aside when he was on duty and doing the work himself.

From Schools To Battle-Front

The civilian youngsters who have joined up for war-service, are a different lot. They present a more decorous and serious appearance and go about town without trying to excite attention. Some of these were small farmers only a little while ago; some others were brick-layers, carpenters and cobblers, hawkers, mechanics and artisans and sometimes even school-masters and lawyers. A good number of them were students, who foresook the classroom and the books, for the war-field and the machine-gun.

They would much prefer not to talk of the war and are very much interested in the India of the footpaths.

"He swears like a trooper," is a common expression and one is surprised that these troopers do not swear, nor do they drink hard, nor strut about as though God's

(Continued on page 28)

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 26
The All-India weather chart upto 8 hours on Saturday, together with shade temperature and maximum and minimum rainfall for past 24 hours, since 1st June, and departure from the normal is given as under:—

Station	Maximum	Minimum	For past 24 hrs.	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Chittagong	86	78	T	46.8	+7.6
Calcutta	94	82	—	28.1	+5.7
Cuttack	96	79	—	28.2	+8.1
Patna	100	80	—	7.3	-10.6
Benares	193	87	—	8.6	-6.1
Allahabad	104	87	—	6.0	—
Cawnpore	104	87	—	5.8	-6.7
Lucknow	103	87	—	8.0	-6.3
Jhansi	106	85	—	8.2	-5.6
Agra	107	87	—	5.1	-5.0
Bareilly	107	88	—	5.9	-10.4
Delhi	107	87	—	3.2	-6.3
Ambala	107	87	—	6.6	-2.8
Ludhiana	104	85	—	10.1	+0.5
Lahore	106	83	—	6.2	—
Sialkot	107	86	—	8.2	-0.8
Rawalpindi	107	85	—	7.7	+0.8
Lyallpur	102	85	—	10.4	+6.7
Multan	106	84	—	1.7	-0.4
Ahmednagar	91	72	—	2.4	-5.6
Poona	83	71	T	15.3	+4.6
Sholapur	96	71	0.2	4.2	-4.3
Hyderabad (Deccan)	94	78	—	5.0	-5.0
Bangalore	77	67	1.1	7.1	+0.9
Mysore	80	68	0.2	6.2	+1.0
Calicut	81	74	1.6	66.9	-3.0
Madras	90	79	—	4.9	-0.3
Simla	74	64	—	15.3	-5.3
Panchmarhi	81	66	—	25.9	-3.6
Kodaikanal	65	54	1.1	8.8	-0.5
Colombo	88	76	T	10.9	-1.5
Bhavnagar	97	78	—	24.3	+14.9
Jacobabad	107	81	—	—	-1.0
Hyderabad (Sind)	99	81	—	6.1	+3.4
Karachi	87	80	—	1.8	-1.5
Jaipur	102	79	—	4.2	-4.6
Rajkot	93	79	—	19.2	+5.6
Ahmedabad	94	78	—	37.7	+23.5
Bhopal	91	75	—	8.5	—
Akola	95	75	—	12.0	-1.5
Amraoti	95	76	—	13.9	-0.2
Indore	88	74	—	10.8	-3.4
Mussoorie	73	64	—	22.5	-3.8
Mahabaleshwar	66	62	0.7	120.3	-10.0
Baroda	92	76	—	30.9	—
Belgaum	81	69	—	32.6	+10.9
Murree	81	66	—	12.9	-0.7
Cherrapunji	70	65	5.5	189.6	+6.6
Khandalla	—	—	—	0.9	94.4
Mount Abu	75	64	—	29.8	+7.6
Ootacamund	64	54	0.1	18.0	+3.1
Jodhpur	97	80	—	2.4	-2.0
Gwalior	104	86	—	2.5	—

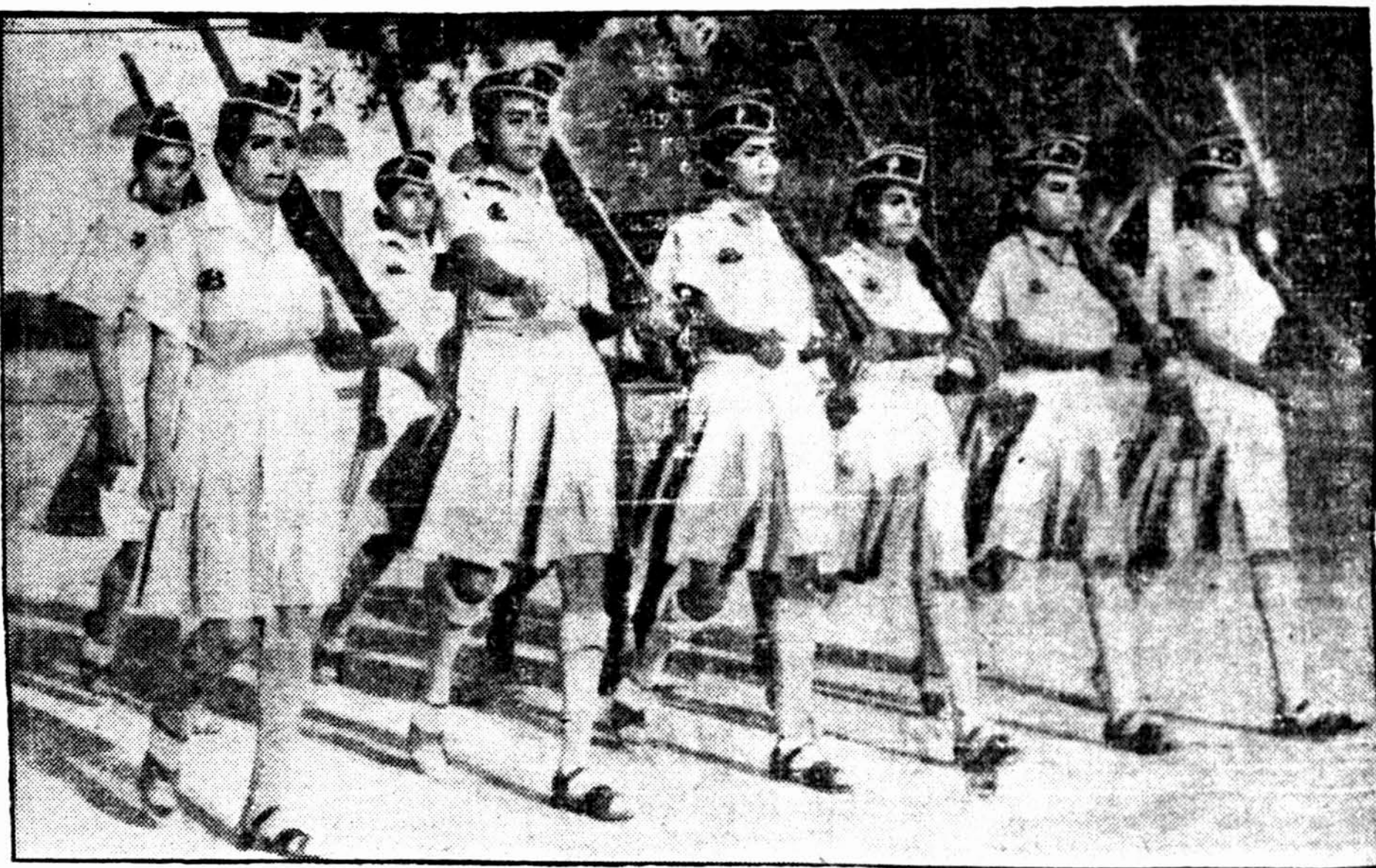
T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.

MONSOON STRENGTHENS IN MALABAR

Widespread Rainfall In Mysore & Malabar

POONA, July 26
The monsoon has strengthened in Malabar. Rainfall has been widespread in Assam, Mysore and Malabar, local in Orissa and North Madras Coast, while a few falls occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras. The principal amounts are: Cherrapunji 5 inches; Dhubri, Darbhanga 3 each; Salem 2; Sibsa-gar, Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum, Mercara 1 1/2 each; Darjeeling, Khandalla, Bangalore, Mangalore and Kodaikanal 1 each. Temperatures were again high over the region from East Punjab to East Central India, being abnormally so in the West

Travancore's Women Police



Considered to be the smartest in India these Travancore policewomen evoked admiration of spectators at recent police sports where they gave demonstrations of drill and parade.

MODERATE RAIN FORECAST

Weather Experts Predict Change After To-day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With only one cent of rain recorded at the Colaba Observatory for the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day, the weather situation does not look very bright.

The weather experts are however, not very pessimistic.

According to them there will be very little rainfall till Sunday afternoon. There are, they say, very favourable indications that there will be moderate rainfall on Sunday night and Monday.

The maximum temperature for the day ending at 8 a.m. to-day is 86.9 degrees, 1.9 degrees above normal and the minimum temperature is 78.6, 2.5 degrees above normal.

The German radio admits a British raid on Berlin last night. —Reuter.

United Provinces and East Central India. Forecast (until 27th evening): Rainfall will be widespread and locally moderate to heavy in West Assam North Bengal and Malabar. It will increase in Konkan and Bombay Deccan, and decrease in Southeast Madras. A few light showers will also occur in the United Provinces and East Punjab Hills. Elsewhere there was no appreciable change in weather.—A.P.

The armed women's section of the Travancore Police Force came into existence two years ago at a time of emergency when a number of women were recruited to deal with volunteers of their own sex, who were defying the law.

The women constables are given as hard a course of training as the men themselves. Physical exercises, squad drill, arms drill, firing and lathi exercises, and shooting form part of the course. They are also taught police catechism. In their uniform of khaki shirt-blouse with puffed lady skirts, also of khaki, stockings and sandals, and blue forage cap, the Travancore Policewomen certainly look smart and picturesque.

A bright future is expected for the Women Force, and there is a proposal to increase their number and to revise their salary. If the proposed Brothels Act and similar social legislation come into force the women police will have a wider role to play in the maintenance of law and order, says "Travancore Information".

NEWS IN BRIEF

LONDON:—R.A.F. bombers attacked Berlin and targets in north and northwest Germany last night, it is learned in London this Saturday morning.

FOOD CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

LONDON, July 22.

"The Daily Telegraph" Ankara Correspondent cabled on July 23: Russian diplomats who have arrived here from Germany on their way to Moscow describe the food conditions in Germany.

The bread ration is about 11 ounces daily, margarine about 4 1/2 ounces weekly, and meat 11 ounces weekly. Even these commodities, they state, are short, and the ration cards are not completely honoured. Two days each week without meat and fats are obligatory.

Beer halls are closed on Sundays and one other day each week.

The war is becoming unpopular because the Germans, who had been told in the past that Germany was getting massive supplies from Russia, have begun to realise that this gap in the blockade is now closed.

DERAILMENT OF GOVT. TRAIN BETWEEN MUGHAL SARAI AND OGAYA

LUCKNOW, July 26.

Derailment of some goods train wagons at Sone-east bank on the grand chord section between Mughal Sarai and Ogaya on the East Indian Railway caused some displacement of traffic yesterday.

As a consequence, a number of trains between Allahabad and Calcutta had to be diverted through other routes.

The 1 up mail, 3 up mail, and the 9 up express were all diverted via the Panna-Gaya section and the 8 down express was diverted by the main line, via Dinapore.

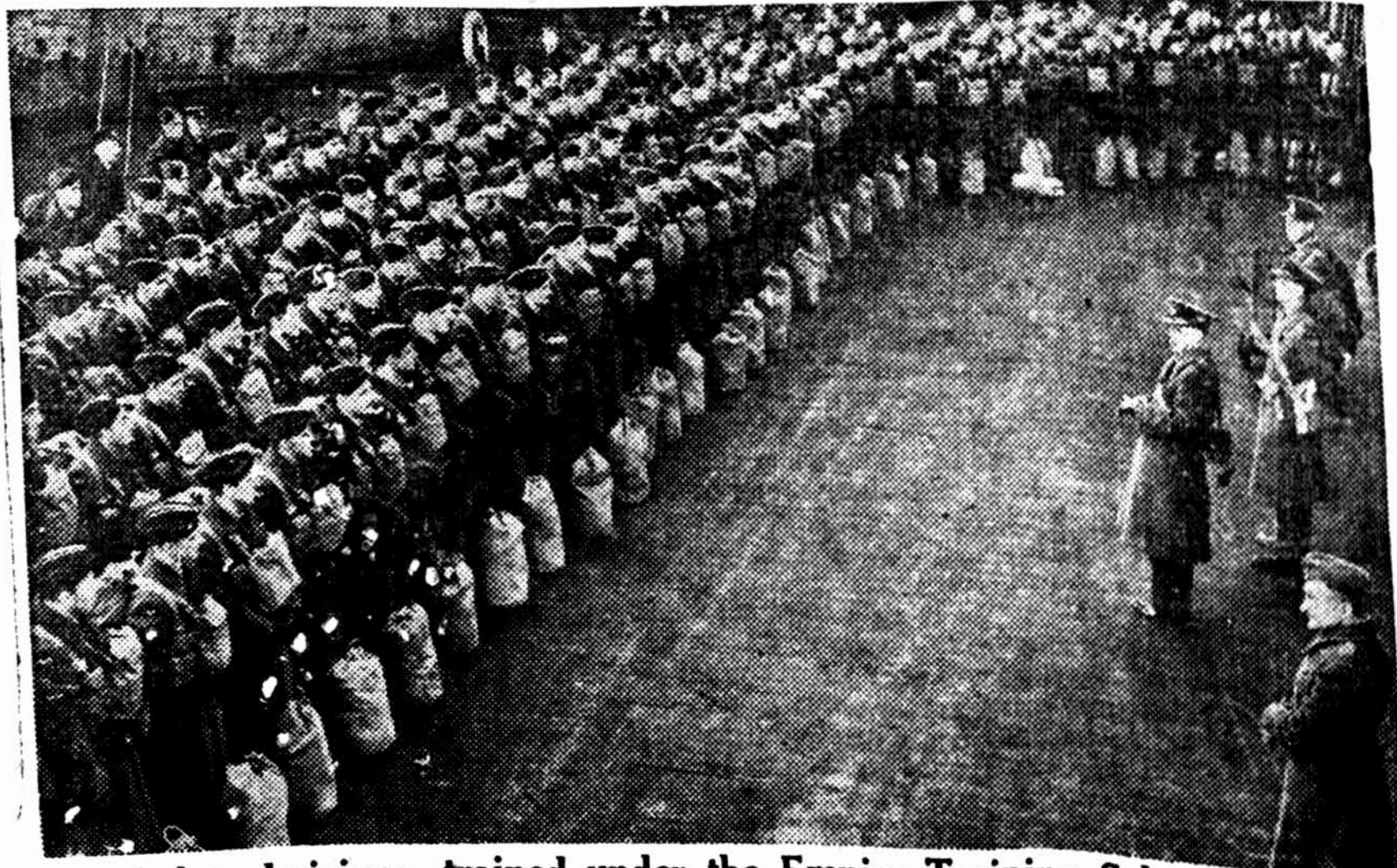
Enquiries at Lucknow reveal that the line has been cleared and normal traffic restored.

CHIEF JUSTICE LEAVES FOR POONA

SHOLAPUR, July 26.

After spending a busy day inspecting court buildings and granting interviews to sub-Judges and leading members of the bar and attending to various functions arranged in his honour, Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay left for Poona yesterday night. The District Bar Association honoured the Chief Justice with an address of welcome and entertained him to an 'at home'—A. P.

MADRAS.—The 'V' for victory symbol made its first public appearance in Madras on tram cars. A placard with a large sized 'V' with three dots and a dash is being carried by every tram car. Some of the motorists have also taken up the 'V' sign for display on the bonnets of their cars.



Pilots and technicians, trained under the Empire Training Scheme—from which Indians are excluded—are constantly arriving in Britain for service with the Royal Air Force. In this picture a large group of newly arrived radio mechanics are greeted on the wharf by a senior officer of the R. A. F.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the course of an excise raid carried on house No. 85 in third lane Kamatipura yesterday at 6 p. m., the Police are stated to have found a complete working still and seven tins full of wash, about 30 gallons and a bottle of freshly distilled illicit liquor.

The suspects, Mohanlal Muraji, Mohanlal Keshavji and Baboo Somla, found in the room were arrested and placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day when they were allowed bail till August 9.

WOMAN SUSTAINS FATAL BURNS

Laxmibai Dattaram, aged 30 residing at Worli, sustained extensive burns when her sari caught fire yesterday. She died in the hospital this morning. Her husband who went to her help also got his hand severely burnt.

Death by burns accidentally sustained was the verdict recorded at the inquest to-day.

CHEATS WHO POSE AS "SUTTA" TIPSTERS

Juggling Trio Attempt To Swindle Unemployed Youth

An unemployed youth was cheated by a gang of persons posing as "sutta" tipsters on the footpath at Council Road in the Bori Bunder area during the week. One of the members of this gang, which is said to comprise three is adept at the performance of simple juggling tricks and by demonstrating these the members of the gang collect a crowd and endeavour to persuade persons to buy their "sutta" forecasts.

The youth, who has lodged a complaint with the Police, was a spectator at one of these roadside demonstrations at noon on July 17 and purchased a slip of paper bearing a "sutta" forecast for one anna. Subsequently, after the rest of the crowd had dispersed, the juggling member of the trio took the complainant to the Esplanade maidan where he offered to sell him a "sure" forecast for two rupees.

"SURE" FORECAST

The complainant denied having more than a few annas on his person, but the tipster insisted that he had a ten-rupee note with him. As the complainant actually did have one ten-rupee note in his pocket, he was impressed by this display of what seemed to be uncanny knowledge on the part of the tipster and handed over the note in payment of the fee of Rs. 2 for a "sure" forecast. One of the other members of the gang took the note away to obtain change and as he failed to return the other two cheats accompanied the complainant as far as Charni Road on the pretext of searching for the missing man. Here they both tried to give complainant the slip, but he managed to secure one of them and hand him over to the police. The two remaining members of the trio are at large.

Members of the public are requested to inform the Esplanade Police if they should see or know of any persons practising the methods described above.

MENTALLY DERANGED WIDOW'S FATAL FALL

Parvatibai aged 50, a widow who lived on the third floor of Sica Nagar Building No. 8th and who had been showing signs of mental derangement, fell down from her residence this morning and died on the spot.

At the inquest held on the body the Coroner recorded a death by accidental fall.

World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

BOMBAY'S EXIT FROM I. F. A. SHIELD AND SANTOSH TROPHY

(BY LOOKER-ON.)

It may be some satisfaction to my readers that after I wrote my last article the W.I.F.A. promptly nominated two Indians, Alexander and Butchi to make up a Selection Committee for the I. F. A. Shield Team. Edden, Captain, was the third member. The objection against the other selectors for the Inter-Provincial Team, however, remained. The result of it, as I had anticipated, was a sweeping clearance of the Indian players from the latter. I shall dilate on this a little later. Now we have to commiserate ourselves on the failure of our teams both in the Shield and the Santosh Trophy.

MYSTERY'S LESSON LOST.

In the Shield, our team lost in their very first match against Bhowanipore, said to be one of the poorer sides in the First Division of the Calcutta League. The margin of defeat was substantial—four goals to one. There is no doubt, therefore, that Bombay were badly beaten. The reason for it is stated to be the slushy state of the ground. Seven of our players were bare-footed and they were more or less at sea. According to the Bori Bunder correspondent, they might have fared better, had they gone to Calcutta earlier and got used to the local conditions. It so happened that they reached Calcutta on Sunday and played on Monday. Mysore did the same thing against Bombay and learnt to their cost that experience counts a lot in play. This lesson seems to have been lost on our football 'rulers'.

TIP FOR FUTURE.

Let us not jump to the conclusion that Bombay lost to a booted team. It was not so. Bhowanipore is a bare-footed side too. May be some of their players had put on boots on that day. But the fact that they were used to the local conditions weighed heavily in their favour. It is quite possible that if our players had played with boots on they might have won. But that does not alter the conclusion that Bombay had given away the match before they had actually started—by taking the field without any earlier practice. Let us hope that the W.I.F.A. will profit by this experience and not repeat this mistake in future. I should much rather allow the local clubs to tour outside the province on their own account. That will avoid misfits in the combination as was the case in the provincial side.

PANIC AND WIRE PULLING.

Now about the Inter-Provincial match. Everybody seems to have been panic-stricken by the defeat in the Shield match. There was really no reason to be so over-awed. If the selectors were left to themselves, as is generally done, they might have tried their best. But these gentlemen, as I had pointed out on the last occasion, were without the guidance of a single Indian. They pulled their own way and put on the field a British side with only two or three Indian players in it. Let those who wish to call it a Bombay team do so. I will not. The most surprising part of it is that the W.I.F.A. had directed two more Indian players, Bhimrao and Jayram, to be included in it. Despite the fact that it was a "bone-dry ground", and most suitable for bare-footed players they were excluded!

STARS FAILED TO SHINE.

Bombay was eliminated by the narrow margin of a solitary goal. But the reports state that our team was lucky to escape with such a nominal defeat. On the run of play, the I.F.A. were good for a larger number of goals which they missed somehow. Bombay was not seen much in the picture and were rarely in the shooting arena. The much-boasted professionals of England, Langton Hill and Thomas, were held tightly by the amateur players of Calcutta. Poor Rashid in his unusual position as outside-left must have felt like a fish out of water. It is a mystery why Karunakar who had played well in the first match was not selected in his place.

MYSTERIOUS STEPS.

Now what about our defence? They were unable to check the speedy bare-footed forwards of the home team. It is necessary to make a note of his barefooted players can beat a booted team when the conditions suit them. If we had placed a barefooted forward line on the field things might have turned out differently for us. I for the life of one cannot understand why Thomas was sent to Calcutta at all and why he was included every time despite his repeated failures. Then there is the point in regard to the post-haste despatch of Sam Thompson, after he was dropped by the selectors on account of his poor exhibition against Mysore. They had sent Higgins in his place and he had done well in the Shield match too. Why was he asked to make room for Thompson? Really speaking, the latter should not have been left out at all.

A PERFECT BUNGLE.

In my candid opinion, the Calcutta tour has been bungled. A strong Selection Committee should have been sent with the team—a body of men who would not pull this way or that. Perhaps the W.I.F.A. never dreamt that things would seem out in the

way it did. I am prepared to concede that their sole intention was to win the ties in the best possible manner. But they cannot escape the charge that they lacked foresight in making their "bundobast." This is their first experience in this direction. Let us hope they will profit by it and will not repeat the mistake in the future. If Bombay's football is to reach the highest pinnacle, it must be fostered and encouraged in the right spirit.

The storm, which has been brewing in Calcutta cricket for some time, has burst at last. Evidently all efforts to bring about a compromise between the two contending parties—the Europeans in the Bengal Cricket Association and the Bengal Gymkhana—have failed. The Europeans, as in every field, are reluctant to part with their power and position. Fancy a handful of European and Anglo-Indian Clubs trying to rule the roost at the expense of the overwhelming majority of Indian clubs! It appears that the Bengal Gymkhana has now definitely broken away from the Association. They want to be directly affiliated to the Board of Control. I do not see how the All-India body can permit two control being bodies to exist in the same area. They must, therefore, insist on the Bengal Association to democratise itself on the lines of the other Provincial bodies and allow the Indian clubs to have a full share in the administration of the game in the province. I hope Dr. Subbarayan, the President of the Board of Control will use all his persuasive influence and bring about a rapprochement between the two rival parties. It is by co-operation, and not by bossing by anybody, that the game, will advance for everybody's benefit.

CALCUTTA RACES

Following are the results of the First day of Calcutta Monsoon Meeting, for Saturday:—

NOVICE HURDLE RACE—Distance 1-1/2 miles.
PRINCE HAZRAT 10/0 Jackson ... 1
YOUNG LOCHIEL and Mr. J. G. Stewart 11/0 Scarlett ... 2
MARCIAN 10/7 Sharp ... 3
HAPPYMAN 9/7 C. Brown ... 4
Not run:—Cottage Spinner
Tote paid: Rs. 45-8 for win, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 19-8 for places.

THE BIBURY PLATE, Divn. II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
BILLY MOON 7/11 Stead ... 1
STARBINE 8/9 Higson ... 2
IMPRINT 8/10 Morley ... 3
MELVIC 7/8 Ayres ... 4
Not run:—Nusiter Mus 9/0, Flames 8/13.
Tote paid:—Rs. 33-8 for win, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 24-8 for places.

THE BIBURY PLATE, Divn. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
KOPIANNA 8/10 Adley ... 1
JUSTICE 8/2 Higson ... 2
WILD VIXEN 7/7 Peacock ... 3
POOH BEAR 7/8 ... 4
Not run:—Ronga 7/8
Tote paid: Rs. 96 for win, Rs. 32-8, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 24 for places.

THE BENGAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
DROICHEAD 7/13 Emer ... 1
BRIDAL ARCH 8/1 Lott ... 2
ROYAL LINK 8/0 Ayers ... 3
SHOOTING STAR 8/1 Sharp ... 4
Not run:—Felibrige 9/4, Silver Cap 7/10.
Tote paid: Rs. 40-8 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 15-8 for places.

THE TOLYGUNGE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile and 1 furlong.
CONVENT BELL 8/5 Erner ... 1
GRITO 8/5 Adley ... 2
NUSITER MUS 8/11 Sharp ... 3
JEANNE 8/5 Morley ... 4
Tote paid: Rs. 41-8 for win, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 21-8 for places.

THE BIBURY PLATE, Divn. III.—Distance 6 furlongs.
VTOL D'GAMBA 7/7 Higson ... 1
LAGUNA GRANDE 8/7 Ayres ... 2
HIGBALL 9/1 Elliot Jr ... 3
BORALMA 9/4 Peacock ... 4
Not run:—Gracious King 7/7.
Tote paid: Rs. 184 for win, Rs. 37, Rs. 16 and Rs. 28-8 for places.

BENGAL GYM. TO SEEK AFFILIATION WITH C. C. I. BOARD

CALCUTTA, July 25.

At a special meeting of the Bengal Gymkhana attended by representatives of nearly 50 Indian clubs with Mr. J. C. Mukherjee, the President, in the chair, the decision of the Council of the Gymkhana reached on Wednesday evening was ratified and the Bengal Gymkhana resolved to withdraw from the Cricket Association of Bengal and seek affiliation directly with the Board of Cricket Control in India.

The breach between the Bengal

COLOMBO RACES

Following are Race results:—
BANDARA PLATE (Div. III). Dist.—7 furlongs.
HAKUM 9-3, Rook ... 1
MURUR 8-7, Don Benjamin ... 2
SATHI 9-2, M. Eude ... 3
MORRIS 7-10, R. Eude ... 4
Tote paid: Rs. 54 for win, Rs. 49, Rs. 23 and Rs. 13 for places.

KOLHAPUR PLATE. Dist.—7 furlongs.
EED 8-10, Burgess ... 1
NADA ALBARI 8-0, Orme ... 2
AJID 7-11, H. Black ... 3
EUKNAR 9-0, Fox ... 4
Tote paid: Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 11, Rs. 19 and Rs. 15 for places.

HANWELLA PLATE (Div. I). Dist.—1 mile.
JACKBULGER 8-13, Rook ... 1
ELILAW 8-13, Davison ... 2
SAFETY LAMP 8-5, Warren ... 3
NEVER SMILE 7-11, Don Benjamin ... 4
Tote paid: Rs. 12-8 for win, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 for places.

UVA PLATE. Dist.—1 1/4 miles.
COFFEE CUP 7-4, Baker ... 1
WANDERER 9-0, H. Black ... 2
GOLDEN CRACKERS 9-0, Davison ... 3
RUSHDEN LAD 8-1, Rook ... 4
Tote paid: Rs. 13-8 for win, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 6 for places.

BLACK BUCK STAKES. Dist.—9 furlongs.
COLOURFUL 9-3, Rook ... 1
HOLY TERROR 8-1, Warren ... 2
SWAYTHEN 7-5, A. Thompson ... 3
COBALT 8-6, Davison ... 4
Tote paid: Rs. 16 for win, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 10-8 for places.

HANWELLA PLATE (Div. II). Dist.—1 mile.
GIPSY SONG 9-0, Davison ... 1
JERVIS BAY 8-3, Fox ... 2
BURGHEAD 8-10, Rook ... 3
GLORIO 8-6, Orme ... 4
Tote paid: Rs. 17 for win, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

BANDARA PLATE (Div. I). Dist.—7 furlongs.
PARIS 8-2, Davison ... 1
REMEMBRANCE 8-0, West ... 2
MUDHIR BEG 7-13, Don Benjamin ... 3
MIKHLIF PASHA 8-10, H. Black ... 4
Tote paid: Rs. 16 for win, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 26-8, and Rs. 27-8 for places.

BANDARA PLATE (Div. II). Dist.—7 furlongs.
ZAIN AL FURAT 8-8, W. Thompson ... 1
ASAD BABIL 8-1, West ... 2
KAFOOR 8-5, Davison ... 3
JIMMY 7-13, Orme ... 4
Tote paid: Rs. 220-8 for win, Rs. 33-8, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 27-8 for places.

—A. P.

SANTOSH MEMORIAL

I. F. A. Annexes Trophy

CALCUTTA, July 26.

I.F.A. (Bengal) annexed the Santosh Memorial Trophy for Inter-Provincial Football Tournament, by defeating Delhi in the final today by five goals to one.—A. P.

AMERICAN LAWN TENNIS

Helen Jacobs Beaten

SEABRIGHT, (New Jersey)

July 26.

Helen Bernhard, presently ranked as the eighth in American Women's Lawn Tennis and one of the many promising youngsters from which Alice Marble's successor will be found, beat Helen Jacobs, the former Wimbledon and American Champion 6-3, 3-6, 6-0 in the semi-finals of the Seabright Tournament. In the final Bernhard meets Mrs. Saran Palferrey Cooke who beat Dorothy Bundy 7-5, 6-0.

Robert Riggs and Fred Schroeder meet in the final of the Men's singles.—Reuter.

Gymkhana and the Cricket Association of Bengal is thus now complete.—A. P.



Husna Banu in 'Asra' at Pathe.

"KING OF INDIAN DANCES"

Ashiq Hussein In Ashok Pictures' 'Chandan'

Hero of the All India Music Conference of 1936, which conferred upon him the coveted title of "Nriya Samrat" (King of Dances), Ashiq Hussein interprets an important character in Ashok Pictures' spectacular social, "Chandan".

Sharing top-honours with him are Nazir, Kanta, Mayadevi, W. M. Khan and Lalita, a female child find of Dhirubhai Desai, director of "Chandan".

A Bhil story full of punch, pathos and passion, "Chandan" vividly tells how the love of a woman inspired a rustic to die a glorious death.

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY OF INDIA

The 9th Annual General Meeting of the Motion Picture Society of India will be held on Thursday, the 31st July 1941 at 5-30 p.m. in the office of the Society at Mherwan Building, Sir Phiroze Shah Mehta Road, Fort, to receive and adopt the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Auditor's Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1941; to elect a President, Vice-President and members of the Executive Committee for the year 1941-42; to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year; to discuss and decide any other resolution or resolutions brought forward by any member provided ten days prior notice has been given to the Hon. Secretary and any other business that may be brought forward with the permission of the President.

Myrna Loy On Modern Woman

Don't blame us. It's not "our" idea. It is Myrna Loy who says:—

"Women take themselves too seriously. In allowing their emotions to rule their actions, they sacrifice much of their natural ability to succeed. The fault is an understandable one for, in the last fifty years, women have thrown off many of the yokes that bound them and have progressed, in that short time, to almost the same footing as men. The transition was too rapid. As a result, the problem that faces the woman of 1941 is to slacken the pace in an effort to catch up with the future."

Myrna Loy insisted that she meant what she said. As one of the screen's most popular heroines, she has had ample opportunity to study the women she portrays, as well as the thousands who write her daily asking advice.

She continued: "With all of her advantages, the woman of to-day has lost one quality vital to her mother and her grandmother. The quality is that of 'graciousness'. Oh, it isn't her fault", the star hastened to add. "To-day she is faced with major problems of earning a living, keeping a home and a career, staying in step with a parade which is

marching much too fast. Naturally, she is out of breath. Graciousness takes time. And 1941 doesn't offer that time unless a woman deliberately sets out to find it. If she can, she is that much richer, for graciousness pays dividends with friends, as well as within the family circle."

In her roles as a modern young matron, Myrna Loy has had a chance really to study modern femininity as interpreted by some of the finest screen writers of the day. Several years ago, no screen wife would have been considered worthy of the name if at least one scene didn't show his heroine trotting out her husband's slippers, cooking a meal, or arranging flowers or curtains in the living room. But to-day that is changed. The new screen wife rushes in from an or a previous engagement to greet her guests. She keeps step with her husband, whether his business be that of a detective or the owner of a pottery works. Often she is shown beating him at his own game and saving the family fortune.

Miss Loy is currently engaged in playing this type of modern wife in her new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film, LOVE CRAZY, in which she is again co-starred with William Powell.

JUDY GARLAND WANTS TO BE A DANCING STAR

Judy Garland, already a star singer and actress, now is envisioning stardom in a third field—dancing.

She revealed her ambition after watching the screen test that won Ray MacDonald, latest dancing discovery, a contract, and then seeing him do a few impromptu steps on the set of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's new Hardy Family picture.

Judy has danced several times on the screen—she and Mickey Rooney did the LaConga in STRIKE UP THE BAND—but she would like to do a Fred Astaire-Ginger Rogers number with MacDonald.

She said as much to Busby Berkeley after watching the youth perform. Berkeley will direct BABES ON BROADWAY, in which MacDonald already has been cast and in which Mickey and Judy will be starred. Berkeley didn't say no, so Judy has hopes that her dream may come true.

Famous Dancer To Dance For 'Circus Queen'

It has been reliably learnt that the famous dancer Azurie has signed up with the Paramount Film Co. to perform a few dance ensembles for Balwant Bhatt's "Circus Queen".

This talented dancer has created special dance numbers for the "Circus Queen", in which her troupe will be seen to their best advantage.

"Circus Queen" is expected to be completed by the end of July

DARINGLY REALISTIC

Ashok Pictures' 'Chandan' Expected Soon

"Chandan", Ashok Pictures' surging social, is expected to be ready for release sometime during next month. Its well-chosen cast includes top-liners Nazir, Kanta, Ashiq Hussain, Mayadevi, W. M. Khan and Lalita, Director Dhirubhai Desai's find, Natwarshyam, the production chief, is sparing neither silver nor labour to make "Chandan" not only wholly inspiring entertainment but a picture with a lesson. S. N. Tripathi is directing music.

"Chandan" is a glowing leaf from Bhil history—a subject never touched before. It tells the stirring story of a youth who suffered to make his lady-love happy. The Bhil life sequences are reported to have been brilliantly conceived and contain a thrilling message to humanity at large.

Kamala Barodker In "Narad-Naradi"

Among the performances that lend spice to the Saraswati comedy "Narad-Naradi" at the Majestic, is that of Kamala Barodker. It is the heroine, Kusum Deshpande, of course, who carries the honours of the film. Kamala is in a subsidiary role, yet so conducts herself and makes such good use of her slight opportunities, that the spectator is left in little doubt about her potential powers as an artiste.

Kamala is second of the famous trio of Barodker sisters. It is somewhat surprising that the three alike have been somewhat shy of the screen.



Madhuri in 'Shadi' at Opera House.

NEW F. A. B. FILMS

"Life under Nazi Raj" is the arresting title of an ambitious topical which the Film Advisory Board has commissioned the Minerva Studio to produce. Those who have seen the scenario aver that it is an imaginative little piece showing what life in India would be like if Hitler were to conquer this country. The picture, going immediately into production, promises some excellent satire besides a forthright exposure of Nazi methods.

Another new topical, on "Careless Talk", has been assigned for production to the Jyoti Studio. It is a dramatised amplification of the hold-your-tongue posters put up by the War Publicity Committee at Railway platforms, tram cars and other public places.

BRILLIANT'S ONWARD MARCH

Accordingly, in the last meeting of the Board of Directors held recently in Bombay, Mrs. Krishnabai Koshti, Rao Bahadur, V. L. Thube of Poona and Sheth Dwarkadas Vitthaladas Shah were admitted as Directors of the Brilliant Pictures Ltd.

Brilliant's maiden production "Municipality" is nearing completion. After "Municipality" simultaneous production will be started in Bombay and Poona. In Bombay Studio, "Pundalik" will be taken up. Negotiations are going on with Mr. Vishnupant Pagnis for the title-role. "Varhadacha Patil" another famous stage-hit from the pen of Mr. Madhavrao Joshi will go into production in the Poona Studio.

Cheetah Will Again Appear In Tarzan Film

Cheetah, that familiar chimpanzee character which was established in the first of the Tarzan series with Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan, will again be continued with the newest untitled Tarzan picture, soon to start production at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

The original chimpanzee which appeared in the part, however, will not be seen, since it has outgrown the role. Another chimp which has been receiving special grooming in the studio's zoo under trainer George Emerson, will appear in the role but will still carry the name of Cheetah.



Palmgroves and the Konkan coast, which form the background of 'Amrit' at Central.

Importance Of Culture In Life

Sarojini Naidu Explains Its Real Significance

BOMBAY, Friday.

"Courtesy of one mind to another, of one race to another, of one creed to another—that really is the basis of true culture," observed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the course of her address on "Culture in Life" at Khayyan Club, Warden Road, Bombay, on Friday evening. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided.

Introducing the honoured guest to the members of the Club Mr. Brelvi said that it was an honour to the Club to have in their midst one, who had come to speak on a subject which she had studied not only through books, but also through experience and observation of every day life. She was herself a living symbol of culture in life. There were many things, said he, which went to make culture. The "spirit of being at home with all humanity" was, according to the speaker, the distinguishing characteristic of a cultured man. Looking from that standpoint there were very few cultured persons, the learned lecturer being one of them. She was always at home, with people of all classes, knowing as she did no barriers of caste or creed. She had as many friends among Muslims and other communities as she had among Hindus and there was no other leading figure in the country who enjoyed the confidence of all communities so completely as Mrs. Naidu and this was so because in her life she exemplified true culture.

NO STRANGER IN ANY COMPANY

Developing this point, Mrs. Naidu in her address said, that she was just one of those persons who never felt strange in any company. This cultivation of the spirit of comradeship so as to mix freely with all classes of people was according to her the very essence of true culture.

APPROACH TO LIFE

Courtesy was the handmaid of culture. Courtesy of one race to another, of one mind to another, of one creed to another—that was the basis of culture. But this courtesy was to be born of sympathy towards each other, consideration of each other's problems, and ways of life, and an appreciation of all the goodness and virtue that are inherent in all to a greater or lesser extent.

Culture was not knowledge. The great 'pundits', philosophers and professors possessing a vast fund of knowledge on their own subjects were not all necessarily men of culture. On the contrary there was something like the culture of the very poor. Culture, according to the speaker, was one's approach to life; one's understanding of life; one's attitude to life.

For the attainment of such culture, therefore, a broader outlook of life had to be developed. One's mind had to stretch far out into the world so as to have a perfect understanding and appreciation of others' past and present, their mode of living, their arts, their sciences, their religions, their literatures and philosophies and all those good and beautiful things that went to make civilization as a whole.

Turning to religion she said that every religious community inhabiting India has contributed something to the growth of civilization. Witness, for instance the microscopic Zoroastrian community. In spite of the smallness of their number they had survived for centuries, and preserving their identity had become a part and parcel of Indian life, and enjoyed the reputation of being the torch-bearers of modern education, simi-

JAPANESE SHIPS CAN'T LEAVE U. S. HARBOURS

WASHINGTON, July 26. MR. EDWARD FOLEY, ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, EXPLAINED LAST NIGHT THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FREEZING ORDER TECHNICALLY FROZE TITLE TO JAPANESE SHIPS IN UNITED STATES HARBOURS BUT DID NOT MEAN THEIR SEIZURE. HOWEVER, THEY COULD NOT LEAVE WITH OUT PERMISSION.

The order, he said, froze all trade between the United States and Japan except as permitted by licence, the granting of which, especially in the case of oil, would be determined by a committee comprising Mr. Foley, Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State and Mr. Francis Shea, Assistant Attorney General.

He added that Chinese assets would be immobilised except as owners were willing to place them at the disposal of the Chungking Government or the Central Bank of China.

This meant that Chinese and others could not send goods and money to occupied China.—Reuter

GERMAN NEWS AGENCY CHARGED \$5,000

U. S. Federal Court Gives Decision Against Latin American Propaganda

WASHINGTON, July 26. The German Transocean News Agency was to-day found guilty of failing to register as an agent for a foreign principal.

A jury of the Federal District Court took only 33 minutes to arrive at the verdict.

The statute on which conviction is based carries a maximum penalty of 5,000 dollars. The agency was charged with being the propaganda arm of the Nazi Government.

It was asserted by the Department of Justice that articles which the agency distributed in Latin American were highly coloured and inflammatory propaganda designed to promote ill-feeling against the United States.

lar was the case with the Jews and the Muslims and other communities who in their turn had contributed something to the growth of life in India.

FEELING OF MUTUALITY

Real culture required an appreciation on the part of a person of the culture of others. All religions and all literature contained some common truth and interest for all mankind, and yet religion was made the cause of unnecessary tension and excitement which was really to be regretted. All this was due to our lack of appreciation of others' culture. Hence the dire necessity of broadening the basis of our children's education, which might lead to the appreciation of the great figures of the world at large, irrespective of caste, creed, or colour.

In the end Mrs. Naidu pleaded for the cultivation of a true spirit of brotherhood, and tolerance and broad-mindedness which were the finest gems of real culture.

AMERICA IMPOSES CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR VIOLATION

(Continued from page 16)

nada of residents of Japan had been frozen for at least a week. He believed that if a Japanese ship was at present in a Canadian port it would not be allowed to leave as the result of the order.

Sailings Of 2 Ships Cancelled

Forty-five America bound Japanese ships, which are reported to have suddenly hove to off the Pacific coast following Mr. Sumner Welles' statement denouncing Japan as an aggressor are refusing to answer all radio messages.

They include the crack liner, "Tatuta Maru," whose position is unknown after she approached within a few miles of the Golden Gate.

It has been suggested that she might either be proceeding to Mexico or awaiting refuelling at sea from the Japanese tanker, "Dainiogura Maru," which left here last night for Japan.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company, however, have now announced that the "Tatuta Maru" is scheduled to arrive at 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Meanwhile sailings of two Japanese freighters from Yokohama have been cancelled. Japanese ships in the United States are hurrying on their loading operations.

Tokio Journal Warns U. S. A.

"The United States best interests will be served at present by the maintenance of peace in the Pacific," contends the Japanese paper "Nichi Nichi Shimbun".

It declares that "The Japanese nation should be kept at the highest state of efficiency, both spiritually and materially to meet any emergency that may arise."

The "Nichi Nichi" argues that defeat of the Axis powers depends upon peace in the Pacific and; therefore, the United States must avoid a frontal clash with Japan.

It declares that "the United States at present cannot lightly challenge Japanese naval might" and concludes it seems likely that the United States at present will strive to maintain peace in the Pacific, but adds the warning already given.

Japanese Ambassador's Talks With Welles

Members of the Government are giving the most careful study to a communication from Admiral Nomura, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, about his conversation with Mr. Sumner Welles acting Secretary of State on Wednesday.

The context only arrived here this afternoon.

Official comment is accordingly being withheld for the present. Only a sketch of the communication is published in the vernacular press.

The "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" quotes Admiral Nomura as saying that relations with United States "depend on how things will develop. Nothing has been revealed here of any further developments in other directions.

"The era of words appears to be finally over. We have at last wakened up to the necessity of crying halt", said one high official to me tonight.

After months of continuous preparation Malaya—and indeed the whole of the American, British Chinese and Dutch front in the Far East—feel that they are now ready to meet any situation with confidence.

Democratic Front In Far East

Mr. Eden's statement in the Commons and a Government spokesman's declaration that plans for the counter-action of the Japanese occupation of South-

ern Indo-China are agreed upon have caused lively satisfaction in Singapore.

China Wishes Complete Economic Blockade Of Japan

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Doctor Hu Shih, the Chinese Ambassador in Washington, told a press conference here on Friday that he hoped there would be "a complete economic blockade against the Pacific partner of Axis."

Doctor Hu Shih said that he would be satisfied with whatever action the United States decided to take and added, "this latest Japanese aggression worries us Chinese because of the possibility of a Japanese attack on Yunnan from Indo-China bases, attack on Burma, bombing of the Burma Road and the threat to Thailand."

SUMNER WELLES' PLEA TO ECUADOR AND PERU GOVTS.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Mr. Sumner Welles has sent an identical telegram to the Quito and Lima Governments in a new appeal to end the Frontier clashes between Ecuador and Peru.

The telegram gives "the whole-hearted support of the United States" to a similar appeal made by the Argentine Government on Thursday.

In his message Mr. Welles said, it would be impossible for the United States, Argentina and Brazil, all of whom had offered their good offices, to be of any assistance, "unless immediate measures are taken to restore quiet in the Frontier region."—Reuter

VICHY-TOKYO AGREEMENT

LONDON, July 26.

An agreement in principle with regard to Indo-China has been reached between Vichy and Japan, states the Swiss Radio. The text will be published to-day, simultaneously in Tokyo and Vichy.

The agreement will establish methods of French and Japanese co-operation regarding the defence of Indo-China under safeguards of its territorial integrity and sovereignty of France over all parts of the Indo-China Union.

Japan's move against French Indo-China was admitted officially in Vichy, for the first time on Saturday morning, says Reuter.

It was contained in a communique issued by the Vichy Foreign Ministry which merely quoted "a statement issued by the Japanese Government."—Reuter.

SCIENTIFIC PALMIST

BASHIR, B.A. who is famous for the startling accuracy of his predictions all over India is still in Bombay. Thousands have consulted him to their benefit. He can guide you in all matters of Life, Love, Marriage, Career, Health, His character analysis is a life long help. Don't miss your chance and see him now at:— 5th floor, MANECKJI WADIA BUILDING, Bell Lane, off Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Daily 11-0 A.M. to 5-0 P.M. Phone 23721.

GANDHI ASTROLOGER



On family, love, profession, health, wealth, journey, luck in lottery, races, etc., lucky number colour and days by monthly details, for 1 year Rs. 3. Weekly Rs. 10. V. P. P. As 5 State birth details of sex, age, writing time, Hanuman Ashramam, Tirutani, S. India.

"Amery Has Not Yet Surrendered"

—SAPRU

(Continued on page 15)

opinion as expressed in the press was to be expected in India until throughout India. "I do not think", he said, "I am putting the case too high when I say the vast majority of Indian newspapers took a very fair view of the Conference at Bombay and gave it a substantial measure of support, even though some papers might have thought that we did not go far enough."

Sir Tej recalled the debate in the House of Commons in April last and said that the stand taken by the Bombay Conference had found supporters in the British Parliament in persons like Sir George Schuster and Sir Stanley Reed. The British Press also, generally speaking, was sympathetic. There was a growing feeling in England that in the midst of many pre-occupations, His Majesty's Government had got to tackle the Indian problem and tackle it in a generous and bold statesmanlike spirit.

CHARGES ANSWERED

Repudiating the suggestion made in certain quarters that the Conference was sailing under false colours, that it was a pale shadow of the Congress or the Hindu Mahasabha, Sir Tej said, "There is no iota of truth in the statement that this Conference was called in the interests of any particular political party. It was a Conference of independent men who thought that in the circumstances that had arisen in the country, it was clearly their duty to give a warning to the Government. The Conference had also been assailed on the ground that it was a gathering of old estimable people who occupied no representative character. We never claimed a representative character. We do not say that we have been elected by any class of men. As citizens and tax-payers of this country we had a right to say that what should be done and what should not be done."

Speaking for myself I say I represent myself which is saying a great deal more than what many people can say of themselves. A leader is yet to be born in India who can lead me by the nose. (cheers.)

"WE WILL STEP ASIDE."

Replying to the argument by certain officials and politicians that it was absurd for anyone to demand or to expect during the war that anything big could be hoped for or achieved, unless the two major political parties came to an agreement, Sir Sapru said, "The position we took up then was that nothing would please us more if the two parties could come to a settlement at once. Nothing would please us more if the two parties could come to a settlement with the British Government. We said it then and we say it now that everyone of us will step aside (cheers). We are not working in a spirit of rivalry. But we maintained at that time and we maintain it now that events should not be allowed to wait upon the pleasure of any particular party howsoever strong it may be, or leader, howsoever distinguished he may be. The rest of the country should not be penalised, because certain individuals do not come to a settlement between themselves. It was in this spirit that we passed the Bombay resolution."

Amery Has Not Yet Surrendered

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru referred to Mr. Amery's speech in the House of Commons in April last and said, "When I read the speech for the first time I was disappointed but when I read it for the second time I found that Mr. Amery was emphatic that nothing

been thrown at its supremacy it should prove wise.

There is nothing unconstitutional in appointing an Indian National Government, particularly when this Government is going to be responsible to the Crown during the duration of the war, just as the present members are."

Referring to the criticism about asking for equality of status for India's representatives at international and imperial conferences, the President said that there was no constitutional impropriety in the proposal as India was already represented in the League of Nations, India had her own High Commissioners in various countries and the Government of India had decided to appoint an Agent General to the Government of India in the United States.

There was, therefore, nothing revolutionary in the proposal, particularly if it was remembered that Mr. Wedgwood Benn the then Secretary of State for India, had said in 1929 that Dominion Status was already in action in India. What the conference had demanded was that these representatives must be appointed by the Government of India and should receive instructions direct from this Government, not from the Congress, Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha or the Non-Party Leaders Conference but the only constituted Government of India. It was inconceivable that a representative of such a Government would act counter to instructions. What they had desired was that such representatives should not be led by the nose by the Secretary of State. There was nothing improper or revolutionary in this proposal.

Sir Tej reiterated his demand made at the Bombay conference that India should have the same status as Britain and the Dominions at the end of the war and that there should be a time limit in regard to enabling India to reach that status after the conclusion of the war.

"Neither Irregular Nor Unconstitutional"

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru recalled the background of the Bombay meeting and also referred to the background of the present meeting and said that when they met in Bombay there was a general feeling of depression and frustration all over the country, people did not know what to do. People felt that there was no reasonable likelihood of the two major parties coming to an early settlement or the British Government or the Government of India showing any signs of mobility. But in the month of July 1941, His Majesty's Government in England and the Government of India had shown some signs of mobility.

"REVOLUTIONARY PROPOSALS."

The President recalled the Bombay resolution and referred to the criticism in certain quarters that it had suggested certain impracticable or revolutionary proposals and said there was not a single section in the Government of India Act which required that certain number of persons to the Executive Council should be Indians and certain others Europeans. The statutory qualification laid down was that there should be three members who have had put in ten years service under the Crown in India. This did not lay down that they should be Europeans only or Indians only. Therefore if to-day His Majesty's Government decided to appoint all eleven members to the Executive Council from among Indians it would no more be irregular or unconstitutional than it would be if they decided to appoint eleven Europeans. I, therefore, do not see how exception can be taken to our proposal for appointment of all members from among Indians. I can understand the criticism if it is argued that it is impolitic to do so (cheers).

SHOULD PROVE WISE.

The policy of the British Government at the present moment is that there must be a certain element of British services in the Executive Council which in its turn implies that the British Government is not prepared to trust you. We frankly resent this. We say if the British Government has not been wise so far, although it should have been wise long ago, it is time during the present war when the greatest challenge has

Indian National Govt.?

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Defence Should Be India's Concern

Sir Tej proceeding dealt with the recent expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council. He said that the changes had been effected on the ground that it was an administrative need. They were being introduced to relieve pressure of work in certain departments. "It has been frankly admitted", Sir Tej said, "by the Secretary of State and others that no merit can be claimed for these changes on the constitutional side. Indeed, the Secretary of State has been over anxious to state publicly that the policy of His Majesty's Government on the constitutional side remains unaffected."

Not taking that statement at its face value, one is tempted to ask whether it is only in these departments which were hitherto held by Indians that there is congestion of work and whether the departments which were held by English members of the Civil Service, namely Defence, Home and Finance, had not had additional work. If the departmental work is examined, I should be surprised if it did not turn out to be the case that to work in the Defence, Finance and Communications Department has increased. I should be reluctant to believe that the work in Public Health and Education Departments has so much increased that it has necessitated a splitting of that portfolio into several portfolios. Finance, Home and Defence portfolios should have been divided and sub-divided. This process of division should not have been confined to the departments which were held by Indians. The meaning of it is obvious. The three portfolios of Finance, Defence and Home are portfolios with which power is associated and with which initiation of policy is associated."

The Thomas Committee on Indian defence had reported that it



Sir Gurunath Venkatesh Bewoor, I.C.S., who has for more than seven years been the Director-General of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, has now been appointed Additional Secretary, Defence Department.

was the policy of His Majesty's Government that the defence of India should be in an increasing measure the concern of India. How is it going to be the concern of India when Indians are deprived of studying the problems?

Maxwell Not Indispensable!

Acknowledging the ability of the eight Indian members who have been appointed to the Executive Council Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said: "They are men of ability". He referred to the portfolio of Information given to Sir Akbar Hydari and said that Sir Akbar was hitherto in charge of finances and communications in Hyderabad State. Why should he not have been given the portfolio of Defence or Communications he asked. Similarly Mr. N. R. Sarkar who was well-known in business circles and who was in charge of the finances of Bengal could have been given the Finance portfolio of the Government of India. Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao was a Minister in the Central Provinces was the Home Member of the Province and then acted as the Governor of the Province. The machinery of law and order did not breakdown under his administration.

Sir Tej added: "I for myself am not willing to believe that the genius of Mr. Reginald Maxwell is so indispensable for the Government of India that he should not be replaced by Dr. Raghavendra Rao. When I look at this aspect of the question, I am tempted to say that mere multiplication of the number of Indian members will not produce that psychological change in the Indian mind."—A. P.

In conclusion Sir Tej Bahadur declared that until the objective of the Conference was achieved they would have to hold repeated conferences of this kind from time to time.

The Conference then adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow when two resolutions will be formally moved and considered.

A number of messages wishing the Conference success were read at the commencement of the Conference by Mr. B. Shivrao.—A. P.

POET'S RESTFUL NIGHT

CALCUTTA, July 26.

"The poet had a restful night and the doctors are satisfied with his condition," states a bulletin issued this afternoon from the Jorashanko residence of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. At present, no further bulletin will be issued.—A. P.

PRESS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER "FREEZING ACTION"

Japan Will Be Strangled Economically

The Anglo-American action on "freezing" Japanese assets is splashed in the morning papers and warmly approved in editorials. The "Daily Telegraph" says "Japan can have no ground for complaint that her aggression in Indo-China is being met instantly by specific action."

The drastic enforcement of sanctions on her imports would not have to be long sustained to bring her industries to a standstill.

It remains to be seen whether the militarists of Tokyo have counted the cost of challenging the greatest producing and greatest industrial states of the world. The "News Chronicle" says the reply of the democracies to Japanese aggression in Indo-China has come swiftly and unitedly. Restrictions of a drastic character are to be applied immediately by Britain, the Empire and the United States.

Japan is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to action of this sort.

Though she has been for some time pursuing a policy of maximum self-sufficiency, her long-term war-making capacity is still extremely dependent on imports from abroad.

Now the bulk of these will be cut off.

The "Daily Mail" says, "With no loss of time ceeds in the form of a trade blockade and frozen assets are to supplement the words of warning already spoken in both London and Washington."

Japan is not yet an open enemy but she is an Axis Power and her every move must be regarded with the greatest suspicion.

By securing bases in Indo-China she is copying the German policy of seizing a jumping off place for further aggressions while protesting her peaceful intentions. We are no longer deceived by such policy.

If Japan sought to occupy Thailand—thus menacing Singapore—or to thrust south to the Dutch Indies, we should be compelled to resist with every means.

Our further actions will be taken in concert with our Allies and primarily with the United States, Australia and the Netherlands.

It is a formidable combination. Japan may well hesitate before she provoked these nations to a conflict.—Reuter.

From this, it is clear that the nomination of the Chief Ministers of Assam, Bengal and Sind and the Premier of the Punjab was by virtue of the office they hold, and that the addition of their names in brackets was merely to indicate who the present incumbent of the office is.—A. P.

(1) The new plan of independent tank operations has failed.

(2) The Germans and Russians are in and out of Smolensk which Forward airfields are also taken. and Moscow reports how one air ground was captured and all signs of German occupation were left

Again taking their line from

Ambedkar Dr. B. R., M.L.A.
Assam Chief Minister of (the
Hon. Maulvi Salyid Sir Muhammad
Saadulla, M.L.A.)" and so on.



BAYO CORDIAL

Assures
VITALITY, FERTILITY
and
YOUTHFUL BEAUTY
to WOMEN

B. A. & BROS. BOMBAY 2/ CALCUTTA.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK

COTTON PRICE.	
OCTOBER	
New York, July 26	17.05
Previous closing	16.95
To-day's opening	16.95
Difference	-10
To-day's closing	17.25
Difference	+21

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach July/August	Rs. 249 8
Broach April/May	Rs. 278 8

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 26
On the New York Cotton Exchange October future opened ten points lower at 16.95. Although the market is not very sensitive to far-eastern developments, the latest action of United States and British Government in freezing Japanese assets proved a slight deterrent to speculative activity. Enthusiasm also was at a low ebb due to week-end. Finally, the market shot up sharply on a spate of speculative buying. October closed at 17.25.
The following are opening ranges:—
July (16.73/75) 16.95/91
October (16.89/87) 17.05/05
December (17.00/97) 17.25/23

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, July 26
Castor-seeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta July/August (£20) closed
Linseed La Plata August (£12 3/8) closed
Groundnut Coromanda Coast July/August (£18 3/4) closed

JUTE

Dundee July/August (£52 nominal) closed
Lightning July/August (£48 nominal) closed

RUBBER

Spot (13 1/2d buyers) closed
Forward November (13 1/2d buyers) closed
LONDON METALS
Tin (£261 buyers; £261 1/4 sellers. Firm) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) closed

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Selling Pressure In Speculatives

CALCUTTA, July 26
The market ruled quieter again and the volume of business was limited. Jutes, Cottons, Teas, Coals and the popular miscellaneous issues were slightly easier. Government securities were unchanged but speculative Engineering stocks met with selling pressure and receded in prices.

The following are the closing quotations:
Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 96; 3 per cent loan 1963/65 94/15 small lot; 3 per cent loan 1951/54 99/11; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 110/5.
Bank: Reserve Bank 104/8.
Railway: Shadara (Delhi) Saharanpur Railway 169.

Cottons: Bowreah 285; Cawnpore Textiles 8/8; Dunbar 239; Kesoram 8/4; Muir Mills ord 302; New Victoria ord 3/10; Pref 6/9.

Coals: Bengal 361; Bokaro and Ramgur 15/8; Borra 16/8; Bhulanbararee 13; Burra-kur 13/4; Dhemo Main 13; Kuardi 3/7; New Boerbhoom 15/12 small lot; Ranegunge 27/4.
Jutes: Anglo-India 352; Bally 241; Ban-nagore 109; Calcutta Jute QIXU; Cheviot 206; Clive 26; Empire 27/15; Fort William 250; Ganges 297; Gouapore 694; Hastings Pref 140; Howrah 54; India 360 small lot; Kamarhaty 520; Nuddea 66/6; Rameshwara 6/13.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 4/7; Consolidated Tin 2/12; Indian Copper 2/2; Alkali and Chemical ord 18/10; Bengal Chemical ord 402; Lister Antiseptic pref 98; Benares Electric 14/12; Britannia Eng 10/13; Burn and Co ord 404/8; Hukumchand Steel 14; Indian Iron and Steel 31/8; National Iron and Steel 9; Steel Corp 19/8; Prof 120; Ruby General Insurance 8/4; B I Corp ord 4/11; Dunlop Rubber ord 41/6; British Burma Petroleum 3/6; Bengal Paper 129 small lots; Mysore Paper 15 small lot; Orient Paper 13/8; Titagur Paper 18/13.
Sugar shares: Carew and Co 11; Murree Brewery 14/8; Samastipore 8/14.
Tea: Tezpor 8.—A.P.

AMERICA'S TENNIS CHAMPION LOSES

LONDON, July 25.

Seabright (New Jersey)—Don McNeill, America's tennis champion, lost the quarter final in an Invitation Tournament, Fred Schoeder, a promising youngster, winning 6/3 7/5.

Bobby Rigs, the Wimbledon champion and former American title-holder, Gardner Mulloy and Wayne Sabin were the other semi-finalists, Mulloy beating Ladislaw Hecht, the former Czechoslovak and Davis Cup player, who has shown a come back to reach the last eight, 6/3, 6/0.

The women's doubles semi-finalists Pauline Betz and Dorothy Bundy met Mrs. Palfrey Cook and Margaret Osborne in the final.—Reuter.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON	
New York, July 26	
Previous closing	4.04
To-day's opening	4.04
T T LONDON ON NEW YORK	
London, July 26	
Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD	
London, July 26	
London Gold (£28-8-0) closed	
LONDON SILVER	
London, July 26	
Spot (23 7/16d) closed	
Forward (23 7/16d) closed	
CROSS RATES	
London on Bombay (15 31/32) 1-5 31/32	
Paris on Bombay not quoted	
New York on Milan not quoted	
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33	
London on Shanghai (0-3 3/32 to 0-3 13/32)	
0-3 3/32 to 0-3 13/32	
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2	

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4	
to 1 1/4 per cent	
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16	
to 1 1/4 per cent	
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8	
to 1 1/4 per cent	

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London, July 26
There was no trading during the night session.

COLOMBO RUBBER

Colombo, July 26
Rubber: Sheet 55 1/2; Crepe 56 1/2; yesterday's closing rates were same. Copra 38.00
Cocoanut oil f.o.b. 280.00 nominal.—A.P.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 26
The New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—
General Motors dol 38 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 28 3/8
United States Steel Common dol 58 1/2
United States Steel Preference unquoted.

THE BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, July 26	
Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 195 October 197	December 199
Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 235 October 236	December 237
Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 341 October 345	December 347
Yarn No. 40s August 520 October 525	December 530

PEPPER & GINGER

Bombay, July 26.	
Pepper ready per candy	101 0 0
Pepper Bhadara Sudi per candy	102 0 0
Pepper Maha Sudi 15 per candy	108 0 0
Ginger ready bleached	31 0 0
Ginger Maha Sudi 15	32 0 0

Tommy Comes To Town!

(Continued from page 21)

earth was their private property, nor in any way make a nuisance of themselves.

The very worst vice of which one could accuse them, is an attachment to cigarettes, and the reading of light literature—Edgar Wallace and Phillips Oppenheim. Still others have a weakness for Michael Arlen and Somerset Maugham.

All sorts of people are happy when a contingent of Tommies passes through Bombay—the hawkers who sell ties, buttons, belts and canes, fountain pens and coloured glasses; the palmist who sits on the footpath and the snake-charmer.

The Tommy believes in spending. He has an insatiable appetite for getting rid of money. The number of useless articles he can buy in a single hour is simply phenomenal. He will buy ties which he will never wear, canes which he will never use, belts four sizes too small for him, and shaded glasses of such a lurid tint, that their continued use is guaranteed to put out the eyes. He buys things for the sheer pleasure of watching money disappear.

Cut off from home and family, these people long for companionship and family life.

The other day a group of twenty school children, between six and eight years, surrounded two Tommies, and were exchanging greetings with them. The Tommies were grinning from ear-to-ear and the children were quite happy with them, though one wonders how they understood each other. What they were attempting to say is also a mystery, though

Sir Mirza's Plan For Constituent Committee?

(Continued from page 15)

less the initiative was taken by Indians themselves the British Government might formulate a scheme which might not be found suitable.

WHY SHARE ODIUM

There was a keen debate on the desirability of having a resolution expressing the opinion of the conference that "one man rule" in the provinces should be terminated and that the Secretary of State in consultation with public opinion in India should take steps to make the composition of Provincial Governments as liberal as possible in the light of conditions existing in each province.

A large volume of opinion expressed itself against this proposition, maintaining that it was inadvisable for the conference to take the responsibility upon itself of asking for non-official advisers thus relieving the Governors to a certain extent of the odium of non-existence of responsible Government in seven provinces. It was also pointed out that it was the British Government which brought into operation Section 93 of the Government of India Act, and it was upto them to decide how it should be worked. The proposition was eventually dropped.

SIR MIRZA'S PLAN

The appointment of a Standing Committee consisting of representatives of the various parties and groups in India for the purpose of drawing up a scheme of constitution for India and the same to be submitted to the British Government for their consideration and acceptance, it is learnt, has been suggested by Sir Mirza Ismail, lately Dewan of Mysore, to the leaders who have assembled here in connection with the Non-Party Leaders' Political Conference. It is understood that Sir Mirza explained his suggestion to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and to the other

members of the Standing Committee of the Conference, and it is stated that many members favour the proposal. Sir Mirza is likely to expound his proposal when he addresses the conference to-morrow.

STRONG CENTRE

Sir Mirza's suggestion, it is understood, is based on the following grounds. "It is no use irritating anybody, much less the British Government for their obvious acts of omissions and commissions. India's support in the war should be fully assured and victory should first be ensured, rather than holding to the belief that Britain would somehow win the war. Then the next step would be to tell the British Government not to be too over-cautious in regard to its dealings with India but to trust Indians. During the duration of the war, earnest efforts should be made to produce a settlement satisfactory to the various communities and interests in India and Britain. This could be achieved by the appointment of a committee consisting of representatives of various groups and interests in the country. This Committee should, of course, have the full co-operation of the Government of India in the execution of its work. It should tour the country, examine witnesses and chalk out a scheme of reforms to be submitted to the British Government for their consideration."

Sir Mirza Ismail has expressed himself in favour of a strong Central Government, for, it is his argument that without a strong Central Government controlling defence, customs and foreign relations, it would not be possible to maintain the unity of India. He is for maximum autonomy in the provinces.—A. P.

Baroda State Library

BARODA, July 26.

"Besides the central library, there were 46 district and town libraries and 1219 village libraries in the Baroda State in the year 1939-40. In addition there were 29 Mahila and children's libraries and 222 reading rooms" says the report in the library movement in the State for 1939-40.

The report adds: "The library association was given a grant of Rs. 1,200 in appreciation of the valuable work it is doing for the spread and advancement of the library movement."

"The travelling library sent out 622 boxes during the year to 375 centres in the State and these circulated 26,788 books among 10,384 readers. This section also circulated 26,287 stereographs through 101 centres."—United Press.

Children Robbed

Two cases of theft of ornaments from children have been reported to the city police during the week, one at Kalbadevi and the other in the north of the city and pickpockets are again reported to have been active in the Opera House area, where a wallet containing Rs. 120/- was stolen on the evening of July 20, from the pocket of a member of the public who was mingling with the Sunday evening crowds which are usually noticeable in this locality. Persons mixing with such crowds are advised to be alert against these pocket-picking thieves.

Poet Tagore

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Poet Rabindranath Tagore had a restful night, and doctors are satisfied with his condition.—United Press.

I. F. A. Beat Delhi In Football Final

CALCUTTA, July 26.

I. F. A. (Bengal) annexed the Santosh Memorial Trophy for Inter-Provincial Football Tournament by defeating Delhi in the final to-day by five goals to one.—A. P.

LUCKNOW.—Reclamation of criminal tribes in the U. P. has reached a further stage with the opening at Gorakhpur of the first camp to train and educate a number of boys from these families and wean them away from vicious environments.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, JULY 27.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
5 p.m. Badrhai. 5-20 Dhani Ram. 5-35 Asad Ali Khan. 5-55 Manohar. 6-15 Dadra aur ghazal. 6-30 Barwa on sarangi. 6-40 Lachhi Ram. 6-55 Manohar. 7 Badrhai. 7-15 Kitabon Ki Baten. 7-30 Asad Ali Khan. 7-55 Dhani Ram. 8 Afzal Husain. 8-15 For villagers. 9-45 Pahari Folk songs. 10 Naiki Kanhra on sitar. 10-10 Asad Ali Khan. 10-30 Badrhai.

Bombay I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Fascinating film music. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Marathi songs. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Sound news. 9-15 G. D. Agni. 9-35 Dhun on Jaltarang. 9-45 Master Nisar. 11 Roshanara Begam. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 Air Orchestra. 12 noon Ajayab Khana. 12-30 p.m. Mumtaz Begam. 12-45 G. D. Agni. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Vilayat Husain. 1-20 All in Bhairavi. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 2 To-morrow. 5-5 Vilayat Husain. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Mumtaz Begam. 5-50 Marathi Bhavgeet. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 G. D. Agni. 6-30 Air Sextet. 6-40 Vyas. 6-55 Barg-o-Ashyana. 7-5 Kabir Das Bhajan. 7-15 Marathi duets. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Roshanara Begam. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 News commentary. 8-30 The fortnight in Sport. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. 10 Symphony Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay I. 8-5 Light selection. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay I. 8-40 Subtitles. 9 to 10 As in Bombay I.
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
11 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay I. 12-57 Bhajan Dhun on Flute. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay I. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay I.
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay I. 5-25 Vilayat Husain. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay I. 6 Ek Dadra. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay I. 7-15 Interval.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
7-30 to 7-55 p.m. As in Bombay I. 7-55 Parsekar. 8-10 A. Navsariwala. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay I. 9 Vilayat Husain. 9-30 Air Orchestra. 9-40 G. D. Agni. 9-50 Mumtaz Begam. 10-5 Roshanara Begam.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
5 p.m. Listeners' request. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Rajen Sarkar. 7-40 Parul Kar Gupta. 8 Nikhil Chandra Sen. 8-20 Bijan Ghose Dasidhar. 9 Under Nazi Domination. 2. 10 The Air Symphony Players.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
4 p.m. Shrimati P. S. Sivabhyam. 4-30 Tea time music. 5 B. V. Tayappa. 6-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6-55 Megha Sandesam. 6-30 Kunakudi Venkataramaier. 7 Lokavarta. 7-15 Parul C. Ponnammma. 7-50 Kunakudi Venkataramaier. 8-30 Shrimati R. Kalpakam. 9 The New Front. 9-45 Topical talk. 10 Harry Chatterjee. 10-15 Grand Symphony Orchestra. 10-20 Ella Fitzgerald and her orchestra.

BOMBAY COTTON

Extensive & Nervous Unloading

Bombay, July 26.
For the first time in the history of Indian cotton Bombay market is 600 pts. under New York cotton prices. This disparity is mostly due to loss of export market and fears of ugly developments in Japan. The market believes that Japanese market will be lost and there was extensive unloading. In sympathy with a rise of 42 pts in New York cotton prices, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 297 for Broach A/M delivery but disturbing advices in connection with Japan the market opened weak at Rs. 283, but actual business was done at Rs. 280. The market was erratic and Japan being mainly interested in Oomra cotton prices of Oomra were easy at Rs. 214. The market was erratic and nervous. There was heavy selling, but later on price recovered to Rs. 285 on scattered covering and steadied at Rs. 284/8.
There was renewed selling and the market was weak with utter absence of demand. The decline was too rapid but the market showed poor response, and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 277. The market lost all confidence and although heavy liquidation improved the technical situation, but Bears were not inclined to support the market. Prices further declined to Rs. 274. The market was demoralised and confidence was impaired. There was a sudden rush of sellers and prices declined to Rs. 269 and recovered to Rs. 271/8. It may be said that there was extensive liquidation and selling by option dealers an purchases of Japanese were pressed on the market and prices declined about Rs. 30 from yesterday's high level. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—
Quotations at 1-10 p.m. were as under:—
F G M G Broach July/August Rs. 243/8
F G M Broach April/May Rs. 272/8
F G M G Oomra Dec/Janry Rs. 197/8
F G M G Bengal Dec/Janry Rs. 149/0

Cotton Mill Shares Very Steady

SCATTERED SELLING IN TATA STEELS

Market Irregular Awaiting Developments

Bombay, July 26.
Despite a bad break in raw cotton the local Share Bazar opened steady with moderate buying and as soon as the demand was satisfied the market became irregular with support in some scrips like Century, but other groups were neglected and there was more disposition to await developments. The tone of the market was steady in to-day's one-hour session price movement was narrow. Steels opened very steady but later ruled quiet but Mills were able to give a good account.

Numerous Stock leaders on the Wall-Street were neglected as the growing United States-Japanese tension removed many traders to the sidelines. However, there was no urgency of offerings and sentiment was aided by pleasing business indices of earnings and dividends, movements were generally listless and very narrow. U. S. Steel shares closed 1/4 down at 58 3/8 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares 3/8 down at 28 5/8 dollars.

Tata Steel Defds opened to-day at Rs. 2065 and advanced to Rs. 2092, but declined to Rs. 2082 and closed at Rs. 2085. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 388 and closed at Rs. 390/8. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1162 and advanced to Rs. 1180. Century shares opened at Rs. 460 and improved to Rs. 476. Mill shares were very steady.

TEXTILES

Bombay, July 26.	
100 Ahmd. Advance	3.2 8
250 BOMBAY DYEING	1180 0
100 CENTURY	476 0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	363 8
100 COLABA	193 0
100 Coorla	123 0
250 David	200 0
250 Dawn	387 8
1 E. D. Sassoon Defd.	2 5
100 FINLAY	211 8
100 GOKAK	236 0
1000 Hindustan	2210 0
100 Indore	165 0
100 Khatau	173 12
100 KOHINOOR	457 0
250 LAXMI	572 8
100 MORARJI	300 0
250 Model	144 0
50 Mysore	120 8
100 NEW GREAT	251 0
100 Oosmanshahi	102 8
100 Phoenix	310 0
25 Sassoon Silk	85 0
1000 Sholapur	3500 0
50 Simplex	145 0
100 SWADESHI	342 8
100 SWAN	203 0
500 Vishnu	1335 0
1000 Western	1390 0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	112 12
25-50 Central	45 0
500 Imperial	X.D. 1556 4
125-500 Imp. Contry.	X.D. 382 3
50-100 India	X.D. 142 12
100 Reserve Bank	106 12
5 Union	6 8

CEMENTS

100 ASSOCIATED	148 8
100 Empire	692 8
15-100 Jupiter	14 14
20 Mercantile	67 8
15-75 New India	44 12
200 Oriental	4270 0
10-50 Vulcan	8 15

ELECTRIC

100 Ahm. Old	183 12
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1682 8
10 Ajmer	12 4
50 BOMBAY TRAM	134 8
100 Bombay Suburban	187 8
10 Broach	13 2
100 Karach.	213 12
100 Poona	217 8
100 Surat	184 0
100 TATA HYDRO	182 0
1000 TATA POWER	1652 8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	890 0
100 C Province	105 0
100 Dhond Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	102 4
100 Mandra Bhon	103 0
100 Pachora Jamner	106 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	105 0
500 Tapti Valley	652 8

MININGS

9 Burma Corp.	4 4
25 Indian Copper X.D.	2 2
10 Indian Iron and Steel	31 12
10 SHIVRAJPUR X.D.	31 8
30 TATA STEEL DEF.	2085 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	390 8
10 Steel Corporation	19 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOLC	565 0
10 Air Services	2 8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	224 8
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	650 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	329 8
125 B. Burma	472 8
50 Burma Cont.	173 12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3 3 6
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	88 0
150 IND BLEACHING	135 0
50 Ind Invest Trust	47 12
100 Indian Radi. Def.	605 0
100 Indian Radio Ord	586 4
100 Port Canning	90 0
30 PREMIER CON.	97 0
15 Scindia	21 13
25 Tato Oil	45 0
100 Wimer	198 0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1570 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	318 2
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	76 12
6 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	640 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 26.	
Bombay Dyeing (1166/4)	1162 1180 1175 1184
Century (464)	460 472 471 478 475 476
Central India (358)	355 363 361 363/8
Kohinoor (459)	458 468 466 467
New Great (246/8)	245 249 247 251 250 251
Simplex (143)	142/8 145/8 145 146/8 146
Swadeshi (338/8)	338 337 343 342/8
Associated Cement (148/12)	148 147 148/8
Andhra (1682/8)	1682
Tramways Ordinary (134/8)	134/8
Tata Hydro (182)	182
Tata Power (1650)	1652
Tata Steel Defd (2092/8)	2065 2075 2092 2082
2085	
Tata Steel Ordinary (393)	388 391 390/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155/12)	155/12
Bellapur (223)	222 224/8
Bombay Steam (329)	329
Bombay Burma (491/4)	470 477 475 472.

6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	118 4
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	112 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	158 2
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1605 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	221 4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155 12
7 p.c. Vishnu	737 8

DEBENTURES

2 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 4
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 4
4 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	105 0
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	50 4
5 p.c. Sholapur	71 6

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 26.
Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.04 at New York. London spot silver was 1/16d down at 23 7/16d and forward quotation was lowered 1/16d at 23 7/16d. There was little production selling on an unresponsive market. New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 52/8. The local market was not influenced by Japanese developments and prices moved within a narrow range. Gold after advancing to Rs. 42/4 declined to Rs. 42/1 and steadied at Rs. 42/2 while Silver was unchanged.
Quotations were as under: Gold Silver
Ready Rs. 42 1 6 63 0 6
Shravan Rs. 42 2 0 63 0 6
Bhadarva Rs. 42 2 6 63 1 6
Sovereigns: Rs. 28/8/3.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 18th July:—

1. Demand Liabilities:	
(a) In India	186,18,93,000
(b) In Burma	11,04,32,000
2. Time Liabilities:	
(a) In India	104,68,94,000
(b) In Burma	4,14,22,000
3. Cash:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes:	
(a) In India	6,87,82,000
(b) In Burma	1,08,000
(ii) Burma Notes:	
(a) In India	23,000
(b) In Burma	52,32,000
(iii) Rupee Coin:	
(a) In India	1,11,82,000
(b) In Burma	1,79,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin:	
(a) In India	39,59,000
(b) In Burma	42,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	29,35,08,000
5. Advances:	
(a) In India	119,92,44,000
(b) In Burma	5,98,41,000
6. Bills Discounted:	
(a) In India	4,76,56,000
(b) In Burma	5,77,000

Comparative statement of the position of scheduled banks.
(In thousand Rupees)
18-7-1941 11-7-1941 19-7-1940 1-9-1939

1. Demand Liabilities in India & Burma	197,23,35 196,08,67 151,37,38 141,39,78
(11,04,32) (10,55,16) (7,50,69) (7,03,29)	
2. Time Liabilities in India & Burma	108,73,16 108,03,43 106,83,36 106,46,46
(4,14,22) (4,12,50) (3,71,43) (4,22,12)	
3. Total cash in India & Burma	8,96,07 9,31,46 8,32,07 7,29,82
(55,61) (58,06) (40,41) (59,37)	
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	29,35,09 27,85,21 29,48,96 25,27,75
5. Advances in India & Burma	125,90,85 127,59,62 132,11,23 106,66,08
(5,98,41) (5,98,13) (4,34,80) (4,12,92)	
6. Bills discounted in India & Burma	5,92,32 5,09,77 5,56,90 3,86,74
(5,77) (5,96) (13,39) (20,45)	
(Burma figures are shown in brackets).	

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 26.

As a result of some disquieting reports about the Far Eastern political situation, the market opened lower, but as trading progressed improved on scattered buying. Tata Deferreds opened about Rs. 25 lower at 2040, and touched the highest level of 2070 closing finally at 2060. Tata Ordinaries which stood previously at 329/8, opened at 384 and improved at one time to 388 quoting finally 386. The Textile shares were generally higher wherein Bombay Dyeing gained Rs. 20 and stood at 1135. Indian Irons were lower at Rs. 31/10.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—
Tata Deferreds (2065) 2040 70 60
Tata Ordinaries (389/8) 384 88 8c
Tata Ordinary 386 Tata Deferred 2060,
Indian Iron 31/10, Steel Corpn of Bengal 19/6, Bombay Dyeing 1135, Central India 336/4, Century 451/4, Gokak 215/10, Kohinoor 437/8, Simplex 135, Andhra Valley 1682/8, Tata Hydro 181/4, Tata Power 1630, Associated Cement 147/8, Bellapur 212/8, Bombay Burma Old 450.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 26.

2 3/4 per cent 1946/52 Loan	97-12
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	95-0
3 1/2 per cent 1941 Bonds	100-5
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99 14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	103 0
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	10-1
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	104 0
3 per cent War Bonds	101 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	111-10
TAX FREE LOANS	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	111-7
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	115-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	126-8
CORPORATION NOTES	
4 per cent B P T 1947	109 8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	99 0
5 per cent M Deb 1956	116
6 per cent M Deb 1954	121/0
6 per cent K P T 1955	129/0
Tone:—Firm	

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 26.

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/St. L/b 7/32 Two months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. L/b 1/4 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. L/b 9/32 Four months.
R. C. RALES:—
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32
NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 333 1/4 D D Rs. 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 330; D D Rs. 328 1/2
Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2
MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 303; D D Rs. 303
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4
Cross Rates Dol 4.43/47
JAVA:—
Banks selling T T Gld 56 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/60
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 77 1/4
Cross Rates Sh 1/2 1/2
BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40
STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.85/95
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs. 155
Cross Rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/8; D D Rs. 81 1/8
Cross Rates Sh 1/3 1/32
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 19 3/4; D D Rs. 19 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 17; D D Rs. 17
Cross Rates Sh. 0.5 13/32
MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.87
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.86
Cross Rates Pes 19.5 21.5
LISBON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.48
Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100.20
NEW YORK:—
Cross Rates Dol 4.04
Japan Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 7/16 Ready; 23 7/16 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
1 to 5 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

Cricket In Bombay

DECISION TO START LEAGUE MATCHES NEXT SEASON

By J. C. MAITRA

The Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Cricket Association was held at the Islam Gymkhana last week. The report reveals an exceedingly satisfactory state of affairs as far as the finances of the Association are concerned. Despite the fact that the Pentangular Tournament proved a "flop" last season, owing to the withdrawal of the Hindus from it, the B.C.A. made a net profit of Rs. 5,090 from this Tournament and the Ceylon matches. The Association was lucky in this respect. If the decision had been made earlier by the Hindus, the B.C.A. would have found it difficult to dispose of their seats in any large number. The loss, therefore, came to the lot of the clubs under their wings.

ASSOCIATION'S LUCK

I know there was a good deal of clamour from the poor clubs about this. They wanted the Association to refund a portion of the charges they had paid to it. Some of them even approached the Hindu Gymkhana to make good the loss. Ultimately, however, the atmosphere cooled down and the clubs reconciled themselves to the inevitable. After all is said and done, the Association stands for their own benefit. The profit it has made will be utilised for the promotion of cricket in Bombay which will directly or indirectly advance the cause of these clubs and their members. Besides, it is hardly likely that the occasion which created the impasse last year, would be repeated in future. The Pentangular Committee has now changed the rules to meet such an emergency if it ever arose!

RANJI TROPHY PAYS

It is really pleasing to note that the Ranji Trophy engagement between Bombay and Maharashtra showed a profit and the B.C.A. received a share of it amounting to nearly Rs. 356. There is no doubt this Inter-Provincial Tournament will gradually become the National Competition of India and supplant all other engagements from this high pedestal. I am sure Bombay will take to it as warmly as the premier cricketing centre of the land ought to do. If Poona can show so much enthusiasm for this event, is there any reason why Bombay should not. I have always held that if these matches are staged before the Pentangular, whether communal or Zonal, they are sure to rouse popular fervour towards it. All that is needed is the desire of the authorities to arrange their seasonal programme accordingly.

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1,060 has been reserved as Investment Fluctuation Fund account, against the investments held by the Association which amount to Rs. 14,790. The total amount of depreciation provided is Rs. 832. Provision of Rs. 12,000 has also been made as usual for the rent of the Association stand at the Brabourne Stadium for the year 1941-42. In spite of all this, the report comments with justifiable pride that the Association has been able to show an excess of income over expenditure of Rs. 3,093, which shows that the Association is increasing its strength financially. It might have been more had not the Association contributed nearly Rs. 1,000 towards the expenses of the Ceylon match.

CONDITION OF LOCAL CRICKET

While I congratulate the Managing Committee of the Association on their building up a sound financial position, I cannot compliment them on their activities for the promotion of cricket. During the last nine years of its existence it has done precious little for the advancement of the game in the city. Let their own report speak for me:—"The Cricket Fixtures in Bombay are, as is

found by experience, arranged in a haphazard manner. Besides, there are many Shield or Cup Matches played by Clubs side by side with the ordinary fixtures of the season. There is no proper control of the governing body, the main object of which is to help, encourage and control the game of Cricket".

"MOST UNREDEEMING FEATURE"

"The most unredeeming feature of these fixture matches", the report continues, "is that matches are played on Saturday afternoons, when there is hardly three and a half hours' play for both the sides and on Sundays when there is five and a half hours' play, so that it is very difficult to obtain full results of the match. The whole side does not usually bat and those who do bat have to force the pace of the rate of scoring; this is very detrimental as this neither moulds the temperament of cricketers nor does it build up the cricketing prowess and fitness, which are most essential for 'Big Cricket'. If, instead, one-day-and-a-half matches are systematically arranged, the interest and competition in these matches would decidedly be greater and keener".

ONLY SOLUTION

Therefore, the Committee suggests, "The League Matches should commence in the first or second week of August and end by the last week of October, the matches to be so arranged that no interference is caused to the Cup or Shield Competitions recognised by our Association. If on the first and their week-ends of each month the League Matches are played, then the second and fourth week-ends may be reserved for the Cup or Shield

Matches. At present, competitive matches are played at any time of the year and it does sometimes happen that such matches are arranged on the same days as Ranji Trophy or other important Trial Matches are to be held by and under the auspices of our Association. This is obviously undesirable and if proper care is taken, this overlapping of fixtures would be avoided.

CONTROLLING BODY WITHOUT CONTROL

Does it not reveal a deplorable state of affairs in the domain of cricket in Bombay? I have harped on it on many an occasion during the last few years. It is evident that the Association has had no control over the game in this city. The clubs do what they please. I am sure this does not redound to the credit of the B.C.A. I know they were afraid of taking any action against these clubs in the early part of its career. It was their weak and needed support from all quarters. But those days are long past now. The Association has developed strength and position. It commands a certain amount of respect among the clubs and the public. It is therefore high time that it should exert its authority and put the house in order at once. This is imperative in the best interests of the game itself.

BOMBAY'S DECLINE

The idea of arranging local club fixtures on a League basis has been in the air for several years. For reasons best known to the Association this has not taken any concrete shape upto now. If ideas are left to take care of themselves in the cold, I do not see how they can do any good to anybody. It is clear that due to the haphazard manner our week-

end fixtures are arranged, there has been a steady decline in the standard of play. This bald fact now stares everybody in the face. Unless Bombay's cricket is remodelled on the systematic and sound basis, there cannot be any hope of a resuscitation of the pre-eminent position Bombay held in the years gone by.

LEAGUE PRINCIPLE ACCEPTED

It is, therefore, very gratifying to note that the B.C.A. has at last realised the gravity of the situation. At the last meeting it accepted the League system of matches on principle and has appointed a Committee to draft the necessary rules. I hope they will be framed soon and the League Tournament will be inaugurated next season as decided at this meeting. It is an excellent record to have as many as 103 clubs on the register. But that is not enough. They should be classified according to their strength and merit. But more than that it is necessary to register the playing members of each club. Unless and until a player is restricted to play for a club of his own calibre, there cannot be any progress for the player of the club—and incidentally to local cricket.

PROPER ORGANISATION

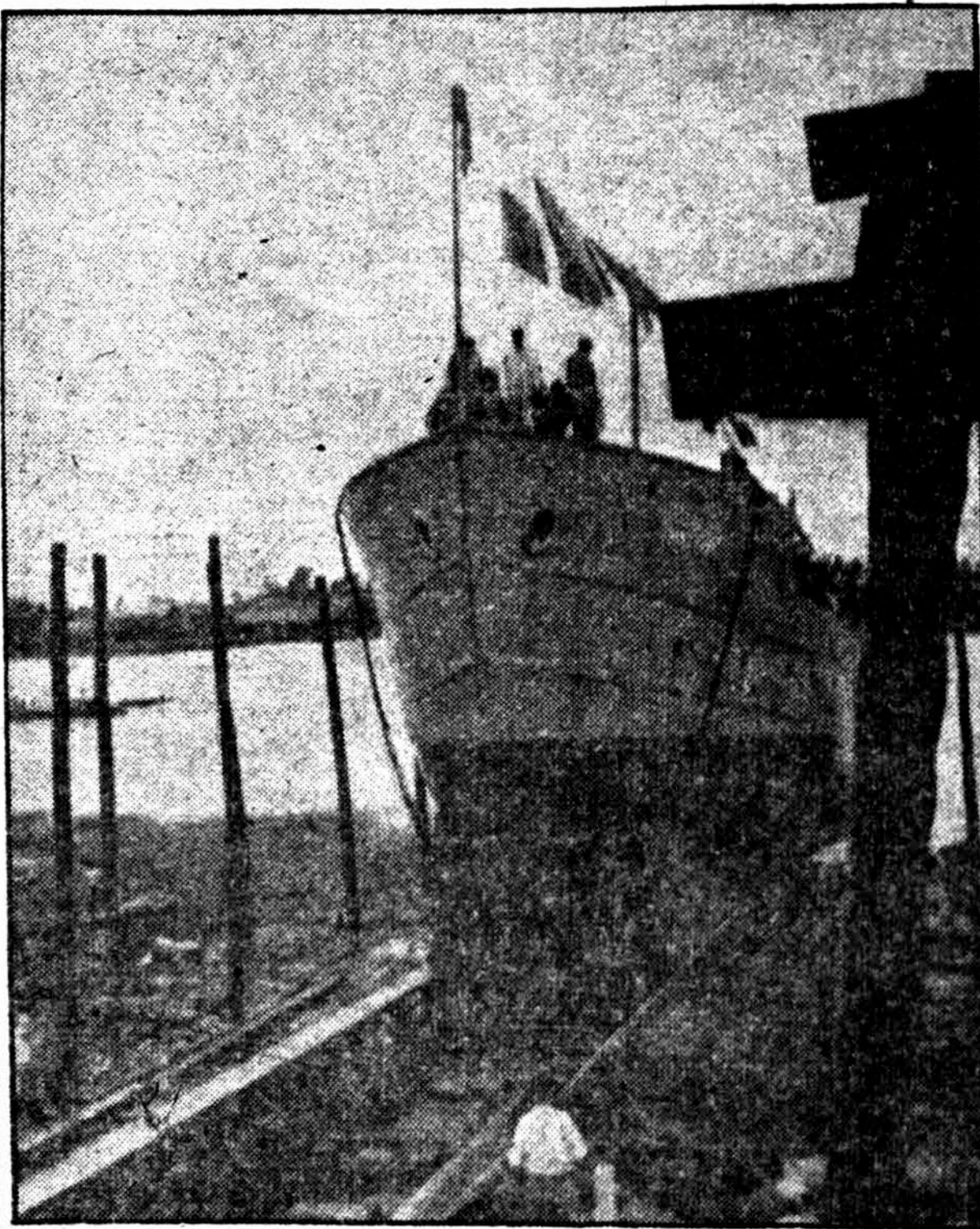
At present a player plays for any number of clubs without any restriction. Nor is there any limit to their class. Similarly tournaments need to be properly classified, so that a first rate player may not participate in a second grade competition. It is also necessary for the Association to put a time-limit on all competitions. They must see to it that their own engagements are not affected by others. This can be easily managed by working out a season's programme with the co-operation of all the Tournament Committees in the city. I realise that this means a lot of work for the Managing Committee. But a Committee is hardly worth its place if it does not do its primary duties.

NEW BLOOD IN COMMITTEE

I am glad to note that a little new blood has been infused into the Committee this year. The new members are P. J. D'Souza of the Catholic Gymkhana and S. S. Gore of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Let us hope that they will be able to put more life into the activities of the Association. There are plenty of people in our city, as elsewhere, who manage to get into various Committees but never work. I hope the old office-bearers who have been re-elected—I particularly mention Dr. H. D. Kanga, Chairman, and A. A. A. Fyze and H. N. Contractor, Joint Honorary Secretaries—will now direct their attention towards the organisation of cricket in Bombay. Only when that is done the game will advance rapidly. The finances of the Association is in the safe hands of Bhogilal Shah who, I have no doubt, will take enough pains to see his department in a sound condition.

NO TROPHIES AND PRIZES

Finally it is interesting to note that the report recommends "that there should be no trophies or cups for the winning clubs; nor should there be any prizes for batting and bowling averages of individuals, because this tends to unhealthy rivalry between clubs and creates bad taste amongst cricketers". I understand this has been finally accepted by the general body of the Association. There is a lot to be said for and against this proposal. Nonetheless, it is a welcome decision. Let us hope that it will not take away a bit of the enthusiasm which a contest is expected to generate among the players and the public. The Cricket Festival of Bombay stands as an example of this healthy competition. The same may be the case for the League as well. In any case, it is worth trying.



H.M.I.S. "Travancore", the largest sea-going vessel built in India, was launched by Lady Fitzherbert, wife of Vice-Admiral Sir Herbert Fitzherbert, Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Navy from a shipyard on an Indian river. The ship, which cost Rs. 6,50,000, was named after His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, who met the entire cost of the vessel. Photo shows the ship going down the slipway.

CONFESSIONS OF A NAZI SPY!

NOT A SENSATIONAL FILM BUT COLD
FACTS ABOUT ESPIONAGE AND
COUNTER ESPIONAGE

A NAZI school for spies at Coblenz, where the science of espionage is taught as part of the preparation for this war. The Colonel, in a farewell address to his "graduates" at the end of their course, warns them about the danger of allowing themselves to be photographed by the enemy.

And among them, unsuspected, is a French secret agent who has been photographing them right and left. He has a minute pocket camera with a powerful lens, which could be hidden in the palm of the hand. In his bedroom at night he has looked with glee at the tiny rolls of film which might one day bring a German spy to his doom.

He Fooled The Nazis

That Frenchman was Georges Richter, a Mulhouse engineer, chosen by the French Secret Service to hang around Coblenz, drink in the noisy tourist beer cellars, curse England and France, and worm his way into the spy school as a recruit.

Not only was he taken on and shown all the Nazi spy tricks. Bald-headed, old Colonel von Meinhagen, the commandant, told him at the finish that he had been most successful in the examination.

"And now, my boy," he said, jovially, "your first mission awaits you." "Here," pulling a large-scale map out of a drawer, "is where we want you to go." He pointed out half-a-dozen French flying fields. "These aerodromes should offer no difficulties to one who has shown himself so quick to understand their salient points. You should not be away longer than a month. . . . A month's pay in advance will be waiting for you, and, if you do your work well, there will be a handsome bonus for you. We Germans are not niggardly."

Richter went back to Mulhouse, telephoned Paris, was told to post on his films, and then pretend to be carrying out his task, in case someone was shadowing him. He also wrote a long account of what he had learned at Coblenz, proceeded as far as Lille, and in three weeks was back in Mulhouse to find awaiting him at home a convincing batch of fictitious information about the flying fields of northern France, which he copied and took to Coblenz.

The Colonel, delighted, produced the bonus and told Richter to survey similarly the flying fields around Paris. For three months old bald-head kept in touch with him paying to the letter. Then... silence. Presumably the spoof had been discovered. But it had been a profitable undertaking—for him and the French Intelligence.

Mr. S. Theodore Felstead relates other true spy stories in an absorbing book on the war, "Intelligence" (Hutchinson, 10s. 6d). The Lehnndorf affair reads like a best-seller thriller. The French Bureau learned that this sinister German spy had escaped to Switzerland, 'en route' for Germany, with a case of secret blue prints stolen from an aircraft works near Paris.

Hot on his heels went astute Henri Verdier, the Bureau's finest international agent. He saw the spy board the German express at Basle; bribed the conductor, whom he knew, to put him into the two-bunk compartment Lehnndorf had reserved for himself.

Choroform

"Your pardon," said the conductor, when the German protested "There has been some

mistake; this gentleman," indicating Verdier, "has been sold 29b."

So 29b Verdier had to have, despite protests. The two got on well when the German simmered down. Verdier explained that he was a traveller for a Swiss chocolate firm, offered Lehnndorf a strong black cigar, also cognac from a flask. Shortly after midnight, the spy removed coat, vest, collar, tie, boots, hoisted himself on to the upper bunk, and planted his feet firmly over his precious bag.

Verdier lay down, too, and waited. He thought of the war that must come soon, of German bombers that would swoop to destroy those aircraft works of which this spy held the plans.

3-45 a.m. Verdier rose stealthily, saw by the dim blue night-light that the German was in a deep coma, took from his own pocket a bottle wrapped in a wad of cotton wool. He soaked the wool with the chloroform, held it over the man's gaping mouth and nostrils. That would keep him quite for a few hours.

Then he took the bag, slit it open, ripped off the lining, and found there what he sought—a thick packet of papers. A few minutes later the train stopped at Leipzig. With the precious papers in his own small kit-bag, Verdier alighted at the deserted, half-lit station, caught a connection to Frankfurt, then another to Aachen, and so across the Belgian frontier to Brussels and Paris.

The packet contained not only aircraft plans, but documents dealing with military establishments in France.

In the autumn of 1938 a poor refugee Jew who had been flogged and starved in the infamous Buchenwald concentration camp reached Paris with a story about an important poison-gas factory at Anhalt, about 100 miles from Berlin. The Germans boasted of possessing a gas that would stupefy, then annihilate, whole divisions of men at a time. The refugee had worked there for a year, until all Jews in Government service were kicked out.

The French Bureau, decided that they must get an agent inside the factory, and chose for the perilous mission handsome young Leon Bouchard, of the Surete laboratory. With a forged Swiss identity card and passport, and an imposing reference from a Berne drug firm, he reached Anhalt as Francois Weber—French mother, German father long since dead—a Swiss chemist who had heard that good jobs were to be had in the chemical works.

Chemist's Laughter

He secured an introduction to one, Oskar Dietze, head of the transport department at the works.

"You see, my young friend," growled Dietze over his beer, "it is a rule that no foreigners are employed. But it is possible to make an exception of someone who is exceptionally clever. I must ask my daughter."

"Your daughter?" asked Weber. "Yes, my daughter Irma. She herself is a chemist at the works."

He went on to relate the sacrifices he had made to have his daughter trained; how she, and a

younger daughter, who kept house, had been the comfort of his life since their mother died.

Weber not only got a post at the Anhalt Chemical Fabrik experimental station with Dietze's help; he went to lodge at Dietze's house as a boarder—and soon he and Irma were in love.

After some months Irma was made secretary to the head chemist. It was the stroke of luck for which he had so patiently waited. One evening he chaffed her about the number of keys she carried in her handbag; asked her, one by one, what they were until he came to the key he wanted—that of their chief's private office.

Escape At Dawn

Two days later he got an impression of it, and had a duplicate made.

His chance came one night when only he and two tired, elderly men were left in the factory, working overtime. He slipped along to the office at the far end of the building, let himself in with the key, found a huge steel filing cabinet unlocked, and feverishly, by the light of a pocket torch ran through the heavy folders.

Now and again, palpitating with fear, he tiptoed to the door. Not a sound. At last he came to a file numbered X 102. Whether it was 'the' one he could not say, but a hurried glance revealed innumerable particulars of chemicals which only an expert could understand.

He slipped it underneath his vest, silently closed the door behind him, went for his hat and overcoat. The night watchman gave him a sleepy good night as he clocked out. He felt a little sorry about Irma.

He crept back to his bedroom, lay awake all night, and at six in the morning crept out again, lerving a note for Irma saying he had gone for an early morning walk. By seven o'clock Anhalt was forty miles behind; at two he crossed the frontier.

What was X 102? Bouchard was never told. Chemists in Paris worked on the mysterious for-

mula. After that, silence.

A dangerous woman spy just before the war was seductive Virginia Rota, Italian by birth. Colonel Wilhelm Nicolai, the German spy chief, bribed her to marry a Swiss named Capt. so that she could operate from Geneva.

She established herself at Annemasse, just over the French frontier, with 50,000 Swiss francs for expenses, entertained susceptible French officers, smuggled out, among other things, a plan of the later anti-tank gun and particulars of anti-aircraft defences.

Like Mata Hari, she had been a dancer and did not hesitate to give her favours to men who could be of use to her. For two years she carried on this sinister work for Nicolai, then decided to divorce her husband so that she could marry a rich rival. Capt. was to be bought off with the rival's money, but after the divorce had gone through the rival didn't see why he should have to pay.

Go To The Devil

Virginia delayed the new marriage, and for months kept the indignant Capt. at bay with money from her own pocket. Then one day he presented himself at the flat, determined to have a settlement. "Go to the devil!" Virginia told him.

Instead, he went to an agent of the French Bureau and denounced her. She was arrested and, struggling like a wild cat, hauled off to the St. Antoine prison. Death rather than this, she resolved.

One day she smashed her cell window with her shoe, and with a jagged piece of glass attempted to cut her throat. But in the middle of the operation she fainted, and a wardress found her a few hours later lying on the floor smothered in blood, but not seriously hurt.

Hospital, court, five years' imprisonment.

Nicolai himself, Mr. Felstead says, came to Switzerland shortly after her downfall. There were vast numbers of his agents working for the Nazis. Was he trying to save her—or fearful that she might disclose all she knew about his spy system there?

—"Tit-Bits."

A MAGISTRATE has reminded a witness that a second cousin is a "distant relation." So very often is a second husband.

ITALIANS are saying that in their long history, Italian soldiers have left better places than East Africa. But never any quicker.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Wadivalia, SURAT.

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STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

THE VANISHED "JOHN ORTH"

By Vincent Towne

In the late '30s there dwelt in the suburbs of Vienna a shop-keeper, Emil Stubel, whose three pretty daughters went upon the stage. One golden Summer day the Stubel family were attending a picnic in the woods and were, partaking of a jolly repast when their gaieties were interrupted by the arrival of a tall and handsome, stately and dashing, but ravenously hungry hunter on horseback. The intruder was invited to share the picnic luncheon and as a result of the chance acquaintance he fell in love, at first sight, with the shop-keeper's youngest daughter, Ludmilla.

An ardent courtship ensued. Fraulein Ludmilla's lover introduced himself as John Orth, a poor student at Gmunden and she addressed his letters thus. As he received them, as proved by his prompt replies, she did not suspect his truthfulness. She was very happy until one day her cousin, Max Mahler, a resident of Gmunden, came on a visit to her father and gave the family a shock by stating that no one by the name of Orth lived in his home town, although one of the landmarks of that village was the Castle of Orth. And as a result of her cousin Max' disclosures, corroborated by subsequent investigation, the beautiful Ludmilla sank into a profound melancholy. Some time afterward while attending a grand review of the imperial troops she happened to see a familiar figure

riding with the Emperor's suite and garbed in the resplendent uniform of a Lieutenant Field Marshal. It was none other than her huntsman-lover.

"Who is that big fellow?" asked Herr Stubel of some one in the crowd.

"Why, that is the Archduke Johann Salvator, son of the late Leopold II., ruler of Tuscany, nephew of the Queen of Spain and the Empress of Brazil, also cousin of our Emperor," replied the bystander.

The lovely Ludmilla sank into deeper melancholy. She sent her lover word that she would see him no more.

Archduke Johann Salvator was born in the famous Pitti Palace, in Florence, but when a lad of seven was driven hence with his family by the Franco-Italian armies which overturned his father's throne. His cousin, the Emperor Franz Joseph, of Austria-Hungary, took the ex-ruler of Tuscany under his protection and Johann Salvator grew to be a dashing figure at the court of Vienna. Endowed was he with unusual intelligence—a profound knowledge of chemistry, a genius for poetry and a talent for music. Various volumes of his writings were published under his pen name, John Orth, and he composed waltzes, ballets and even operas that were produced and pronounced immensely successful. Time never lagged when he was about. The Court balls held in the gorgeous Rittersaal of the Hofburg were not a success unless his Apollo-like form was seen towering above the multitude.

All went well with Johann until he presumed to take a hand in politics. His writings became too radical for the conservatives that hedged about his imperial cousin and when he urged an alliance between Austria and Russia to counteract the growing hostility of Germany, Kaiser Wilhelm protested so urgently that Franz Josef had to discipline his obstreperous young cousin. So Johann was placed under arrest and transferred from the artillery to the infantry. It was about this time that Ludmilla Stubel had cried her eyes out at the discovery that he was not her dreamed-of student but a prince of the imperial blood.

As a result of his tribulations, Johann Salvador became disgusted with court life. He resigned his lofty rank in the army, stripped himself of the titles, Archduke of Austria, Prince of Hungary, Grand Ducal Prince of Tuscany and Knight of the Golden Fleece. Converting a large part of his estate into cash he shocked the imperial court by running off and marrying the lovely Ludmilla Stubel. At London he chartered a bark, the Margherita, engaged a captain and crew and taking his bride along sailed in this craft as second mate, that he might be nearer in spirit to the men aboard, who knew him only by pen name, John Orth. Little did they guess that he was an imperial prince.

The Margherita cruised between Buenos Aires and Valparaiso, for awhile, engaged in the nitrate of soda trade. On July 13, 1890 she left Buenos Aires ostensibly to sail around the Horn, back to Valparaiso, but was never definitely heard of again although since that time the Grand Duke Johann Salvator has been reported in a score or more of places.

He has become one of the darkest mysteries of modern times. Where did he go? And what be-

came of his beautiful Ludmilla?

According to affidavits collected from eye-witnesses by Eugenio Garzon, a former Senator of Uruguay, Johann Salvator for some mysterious reason halted his vessel at a lonely place, painted out her name, sailed her up the Uruguay River, sold her paid off her crew and disappeared.

In 1897 he was reported as fighting with the Congressionallists in the Chilean war. About 30 years ago Dr. Manuel Quintano, son of a former President of Argentina, reported that he had just sailed from Buenos Aires to Cherbourg with Archduke Johann, on the steamer Araguaya. About a year

later a former private under the lost Grand Duke's command reported having seen him and his wife at the Hotel Arcadia, Santa Monica, Cal. Others "identified" Johann as Admiral Yamagata, of the Japanese Navy, as a ranchman in Argentina and as the leader of new thought sect in Tacoma, Wash.

Whatever the fate of Johann Salvator, his cousin, the Emperor of Austria believed him to be still alive 20 years ago when the monarch issued an edict that the 8,000,000 dols. estate of his vagabond cousin be held intact until 1917.

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GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

Passport To Adventure

By ELIZABETH W. DONALDSON

"Passport to Adventure" is a travel book, short in length, informal in style, and informative to read. While the author was on her second trip around the world, she wrote personal impressions for a newspaper in Washington; these articles later became chapter divisions for the travel book. "Passport to Adventure" brings to mind the adventures of travel which Richard Halliburton started as a vogue in writing a decade ago.

I give the opening paragraph to you. "The sailing of a big steamer is always exciting, but add to this going out just after midnight. The lights, paper streamers and confetti, stewards rushing baggage aboard, telegraph boys calling out for last messages, newspaper boys shouting "morning papers", late passengers arriving, some in travelling attire others in evening gowns and orchids from farewell parties, all blend to make up an animated scene. Photographers touch off flashlights of well-known people and celebrities. The orchestra plays madly, to the accompanying screech of gangplanks being withdrawn, the last farewell shouts, waving of handkerchiefs, blowing of whistles, and 'we're off!'"

Since this book set out to be personal impressions, Mrs. Donaldson makes no attempt to present a complete picture of places and peoples, but brings forth those that interested her. Special notice is given to Trinidad and Rio de Janeiro, cities named by Christopher Columbus in his explorations of the new world. The island of St. Helena is described, with tales of the weary time spent there by Napoleon whose life was tormented by the spiteful Governor; the latter was reprimanded by his Government after the death of Napoleon.

All the school-minded world knows of the Rhodes' scholarships. This travel book takes the reader through the land of Cecil Rhodes in South Africa, where the Englishman made his fortune and where monuments in many cities preserve the memory of this famous world citizen.

In India

In India the American journalist saw for her second time the beautiful Taj Mahal. Perhaps the story of the creation of this memorial, one of the wonders of the world, may bear repeating. "It was built by Shah Jehan in honour of his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal, who bore him fourteen children, dying at the last child's birth. She was a perfect comrade, accompanying him even in battle; when indeed, she wasn't with him, she conducted his affairs of state most ably at home."

When the Taj Mahal was completed, the Shah ordered the architect to be blinded so that he could never duplicate the work. But retribution overtook the Shah for one of his sons revolted against his father and imprisoned him, so that he could not even look upon the memorial to his beloved queen.

In India the civilizations of vast hordes of mixed and uncongenial people create a problem that seems fantastic to Americans. Mrs. Donaldson describes the Towers of Silence where the Parsees of India place their dead for the vultures to strip their bones, which they do in ten minutes.

MRS. DONALDSON HAS LIVED A FULL LIFE AND A VARIED ONE

Publishing one's first book when one is a grandmother is living a full life, but that's not all Elizabeth W. Donaldson has accomplished. She has played tournament golf, winning at that, and won medals for marksmanship with the rifle.

Spending her married life at Army posts, she has friends from all backgrounds and with varied interests. This fact is reflected in her travel book.

Aviation is the author's hobby. She flew in a sight seeing plane over the Island of Guinea and over Victoria Falls.

Speaking of family life, Mrs. Donaldson commented: "I had four children myself. When the nurses had their day off I put my four with a few from the neighbourhood into an open surrey, and took a drive that lasted all afternoon. I called it standing herd guard."

She pictures the cremation grounds of the Hindus where the ashes of the dead are collected by the priests and given to the bereaved family.

In reading these journalistic impressions, given from the view point of a visiting American, I found myself supplementing my reading about Gandhi and his long struggle and recent articles about the young man Nehru, called the Hope of India, with the lightly presented pictures of life when you travel in India. The political and sociological articles with the travel books devoted to form a more complete picture in this puzzling country.

Because of the Japanese and
(Continued on Page 37)

IF OTHER
REMEDIES
FAILED

Read why THIS
OINTMENT WILL SAVE YOU
FROM THE TORTURE OF
PILES

Close collaboration between the medical specialist on the one hand and the pharmaceutical specialist on the other has resulted in the discovery of "PILICON", the one Pile Ointment that penetrates to the root of the trouble. "PILICON" contains 7 per cent. Adeps Lanas Anhyd.

quickest and surest remedy for internal and external piles. Rs. 2-4 for tube. Postage extra.

IMPORTANT. In the treatment of Piles, constipation should be avoided at all costs. Don't use harsh laxatives. Take "Casto-phene" tablets or mineral waters.

From Saharanpur, J. H. M. writes: "I am glad to say your 'PILICON' has done far better than any other remedy. I spent a lot and got no relief."

which, because of its affinity to the natural fat of the skin, is readily absorbed by the affected tissues. "PILICON" is the

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Made by

W. B. Cartwright,

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Send size and post free on receipt of 6 pence postage stamps.

A Page For Women

Turn The Tables

(By REGINE.)

Dear Regine:

I have been going with a boy for three years. Everyone in our town thinks we are engaged, for he asked me to marry him and I accepted. Now he tells me he has changed his mind and feels very bad about it. What should I do? It is too humiliating and I feel like killing myself. He knows how I am affected and says he would be willing to do anything for me... but that his feelings have changed about marriage. He says he can never love me that way again. I don't understand, for I have done nothing to alter his affections that I know of. What should I do?

JILTED

* * *

I think there is just one thing you can do, my dear...and that is to take this knife by the handle instead of by the blade. Since the young man is sorry about the whole affair...ask him to let it seem as if you have given him up, instead of vice versa. If he has an ounce of chivalry in him, he will certainly agree to this. Ordinarily I would hesitate to advise such strategy. But a woman is still valued by how attractive she is to men. And I agree with you that being jilted does not make her more desirable. But if you give the impression that "you" have changed your mind... you will immediately assume an air of mystery and desirability.

CHIVALRY TO FORE

Unless the young man is very vain and heartless... he will be

agreeable to the plot and keep the secret. Men are much more chivalrous than women in such matters anyway. As to your not knowing just what has caused this great change in him... I would advise you to look inward and ask yourself. Perhaps, you have failed to advance in the last three years... depending entirely upon your relationship with him to make you happy. Men are peculiar animals. They want a woman to depend on them. But they don't want a woman who is emotionally and intellectually dependent on them. They like the woman to make some contribution of her own.

So many girls think, as soon as they have snared a man into a proposal that all they need to do is to continue to look pretty. But an engagement, particularly a long one, needs stimulation. Love making wears itself out and unless a woman has intelligence and variety in her make-up she soon becomes an old story to her fiancé.

REMAKE PERSONALITY

If you can possibly afford it... I would advise you to go away and take up some new interests. Remake your personality as well as your appearance.

You will find men reacting to you as to a charming woman... and your secret sorrow will only add lustre to your mysteriousness.

Whatever you do, don't try to hang on to a man who no longer wants you. I know of dozens of cases where married women, with

LOST IN THE WOODS



HANSEL and Gretel come to life," is what pops into one's mind upon seeing these realistic figures in fillet. There they are—she with her peaked cap and dainty apron, he with sabots and pantaloons—alone in the forest. You'll find many uses for this 21½ inches square—pillow top, wall panel, centerpiece and, crocheted in wool, carriage robe. Need it be suggested as an excellent gift?

(COPYRIGHT.)

everything... (law and children on their side) try to hang onto a man who no longer loves them and find themselves dumped in the end.

Go out with your friend for the last time. Ask him to take you to dinner and to the theatre... and be as charming as you know him...with never a word as to what you want from him. Then an hour before the evening is over... tell him what is in your mind... and that you know he will help you to keep face. I am sure you will find him co-operative. Besides it may give him a new slant on you. He may have not given you credit for being astute...

but this will open his eyes. And remember, jilting is bad...but living with a man, unloved...is much worse. And don't let anybody tell you different

(COPYRIGHT.)

He took his best girl for tea in a restaurant. Half-way through he looked at her and smiled.

"You're gorgeous," he said. She seemed peeved.

"I may possess a hearty appetite," she replied "but no one could truthfully call me gorgeous, dear."

CHARMING SUE FOR TOWELS



WHETHER you applique or embroider these towels, you will be more than delighted with them. For applique you can use dainty printed percales and for the embroidery, gay shades. Each Sue measures about 5 by 6 inches, but she attempts to do something different each day of the week.

(COPYRIGHT)

Every woman's dream

The beautiful complexion every woman longs for is now yours for the asking... thanks to the DEEP-PORE CLEANSING of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream. This lovely cream penetrates so deeply into the pores that every bit of dirt and stale make-up is flushed to the surface... leaving your skin softer and more beautiful than ever before. One more hint: a dash of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Skin Lotion will stimulate blood circulation to the skin tissues and bring the blush of youth to your cheeks.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

Story Of Nazi Negotiations With Russia

Ossian Goulding cabled to the "Daily Telegraph" from Stockholm on June 29:

When Sir Stafford Cripps left Moscow for London, Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, was negotiating with Molotov through the German Ambassador, Count von Schulenberg, for a German guarantee of the Ukraine for the duration of war with control of Ukraine oilfields, and granaries under German experts. The negotiations had been in progress since March. Sir Stafford Cripps informed Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, that British information proved documentarily that the Nazis had planned an attack on Russia on June 1, but were reckoning on obtaining the Ukraine harvest first by the peaceful penetration methods which were successful in Bulgaria. After receiving this information, the Russians broke off the negotiations.

For this reason Marshal Timoshenko, the Soviet army commander, has placed his greatest strength in the Ukraine with orders to fight to the end and to destroy barns, factories, growing crops and granaries systematically if forced to retreat.

This was the reason for the Russians' successful but costly counter-attack in Przemyśl and Bessarabia while retreating to prepared lines in the Minsk sector.

This was the reason for the terrific bombardment of Constanza, the Rumanian Black Sea port where a Nazi invasion fleet was gathered for a possible attack supported by paratroops against Odessa by sea. According to reports reaching Stockholm, an attack of this kind was made by the Germans without success.

★

To bolster up the southern front where the Russians are using an advance force of 15 infantry divisions, eight Panzer divisions and five cavalry divisions with 2,000 tanks and 12,500 aeroplanes, the Germans are withdrawing their army of occupation from Serbia, replacing them with Hungarian troops which are considered ineffective for serious fighting.

An agreement on this point was reached to-day with the Hungarian Government.

The Nazis are experiencing further difficulties in the protectorate of Bohemia, where they have found it necessary to strengthen the garrison, tighten restrictions and impose a curfew.

A traveller from Prague informs me that there is the wildest jubilation there over the growth of a pan-Slavist movement against the Nazis.

The Germans have opened a combined attack by sea and air against the Soviet naval bases and airfields in Estonia, on the Baltic and Tallinn coasts and on the islands of Dagoe and Oesel.

One reason for this step is that the Russian resistance to the invader in the Baltic State has been unexpectedly bitter and the German losses have been heavy enough to make an attack from the rear necessary.

Another reason is that the capture of these bases would deprive the Soviet air force of bases at present used for attacks on Helsinki and Abo and the German troop concentrations in Finland.

The German navy has been operating a strong force of E-boats and light torpedo craft off the Estonian coast, against heavier Russian units.

It had orders to prepare the way for a landing from the air and sea of parachute troops and marines to enable the capture of vital bases by lightning operations.

The role of the German forces in Finland depends on the progress of the Baltic campaign. At present these forces are immobilised by the strength of the Russian fortifications in Karelia and a number of Red Army divisions on the north Finnish front which is reliably estimated to be 12 divisions.

When the Nazi advance from the Baltic States is held up as expected by the defences of Leningrad, these forces are expected to take the offensive in forming a Nazi pincers movement against that city.

As to the Finns, the strongly realistic Russians are under no illusions about Finland's declaration that hers is a purely defensive war. They know that 400,000 Finns are ready and eager for action as soon as the Soviet's strength in the north gives signs

of weakening.

Both sides are thus preparing for the coming struggle, which will be fought out most probably in Karelia and on the north shores of Lake Ladoga.

On the Arctic front the Russians again have the situation under control following an attempt by the Nazi Alpine regiment from Kirkenes to carry out a lightning thrust against Murmansk and cut the Murmansk-Leningrad railway.

The only other activity here was by German bombers which carried out raids on the Soviet air forces' underground hangars in the Kola Peninsula head-

quarters of the fighters protecting Murmansk and the Red Arctic fleet.

But behind these more obvious incidents Russian tacticians are pushing ahead with a systematic campaign of organisation to meet the German offensive. Already on the second day of the war Viborg, the Finnish port now held by the Russians, was stripped of everything valuable.

Now the Russians have also set fire to and destroyed the whole vast Ensogutzeits, the biggest industrial district of old Finland after Tammerfors and the centre of the Saima Valley power scheme.

The Mystery Of Racznowitz

By VINCENT TOWNE

History always repeats itself. I have already told you the story of that mysterious, chameleon-like creature, the "Chevalier d'Eon", secret agent of Louis XV, who one day would appear as a beautiful maid of honour, sitting at the feet of the Empress of Russia, and another day as the gallant, ruel-loving French ambassador to the Court of St. James. That such a role had been successfully enacted in our own country and within two generations is no less true than it is astounding and the only patent lack of parallel between the chevalier and the equally mysterious character who, in America, reproduced his feats of transformation, is that d'Eon was more generally supposed to be a man with marvellous skill as a woman impersonator, while his later counter-part was more generally supposed to be a woman displaying equal genius as a masquerader in male attire.

This latter enigma we will refer to by the feminine pronoun for the sake of convenience. Answering the appeal of her oppressed countrymen she left her humble home in the south of Russia, joined one of the revolutionary societies and, although physically a frail creature, assumed the masculine role once played by Louise Michel, the "Joan of Arc of anarchy."

When only 18 years old and

completely outfitted as a young student, she became a clerk in St. Petersburg and skillfully managed to develop an acquaintance with influential officials who had her appointed to the consular corps.

She was stationed at first in Mexico, then in New York. Later we find her appearing in Chicago, as a young Russian gentleman in the honourable employ of His Imperial Majesty the Czar. For the next 13 years she was destined to play a most difficult part with a cleverness which dazed her superiors when her true story was finally told to the world.

By day she was the manly, plain-speaking "Monsieur Nichol de Reyhan," confidential secretary to Baron Schlippenbach, the Russian consul. By night she was the petite, girlish "Mlle. Racznowitz," a fiery "underground worker" in the Russian societies which, throughout our country, in the days preceding the revolution at Petrograd, were secretly plotting for a representative government in the motherland.

But as "Mlle. Racznowitz," repository of the black secrets concerning the dynamite fund, she was no more trustworthy than when, next morning, as "M. de Reyhan," she received the stenographic dictation of Baron Schlippenbach's confidential letters to the home government—letters outlining his campaign against her colleagues among the dreaded underground workers.

This remarkable creature would have continued her difficult role unmasked but for the ravages of tuberculosis, which drove her to Arizona, where she died in 1906.

Wonderment at the prolonged success of her masquerade is heightened by the fact that nature had given her the poorest possible equipment for her daring role. Her weight was not above 100 pounds, her skin was fair and delicate; her feet and hands tiny, even for a petite woman.

Racznowitz had the vices which in her day were supposed to be more characteristic of men than of women. She would stand at a bar and drink and was an inveterate user of tobacco.

This strange and mysterious personage went through the ceremony of marriage with a woman, and by those who later believed her to have been a woman, the ceremony was supposed to have been undertaken for the purpose of heightening the illusion that she was a man.

So skillfully did she play her cards that her political loyalty became as enigmatical as her sex, and it is still a question whether in later life her allegiance was on the side of the Czar or of the plotters against his throne.

(COPYRIGHT)



Some of the German prisoners captured in the battle which took place in the Sollum area in Libya.



FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,
Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-Ji-Bari-The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

AGE..... BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DAD4—"Gulistan"—Khar Bombay, enclosing nine pice stamps to cover postage.

tell me what there is behind the Moon?"

"I am afraid I can't," he answered.

"What, then, is the reason of these heavy rains from which we have suffered since the war?"

"It is difficult to say", Flammarion answered.

"You remember the Martians Ball last year?" said the lady "Did the costumes seem correct to you?"

"Madame, I really do not know", answered the great astronomer. The inquisitive lady became im-



HAPPY PARTNERSHIP

"Let's take a walk", the Cane proposed.

"Let's roam about together, For while we're thus in company We needn't mind the weather. For I shall give us style and tone If sunshine lies before us. While if it rains you'll play your part And spread a shelter o'er us".

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I would like you to bear in mind this always that in the first issue of every month, there will be a Prize Competition for you in this "Corner."

Accordingly, there will be a Prize Competition in the next Sunday's issue, so you may be on the look-out!

Prize Winners

In the last "dots-connecting" competition, prizes have been awarded to the following:—

1. Sis. K. S. Chellamal, Vile Parle;
2. Sis. Mira B. Advani, Karachi;
3. Bro. Rameshchandra P. Dalal Tarapur;
4. Bro. Hussain S. Ali, Thana;
5. Sis. Perin K. Dalal, Byculla.
6. Bro. Francis R. Lobo, Santa Cruz.

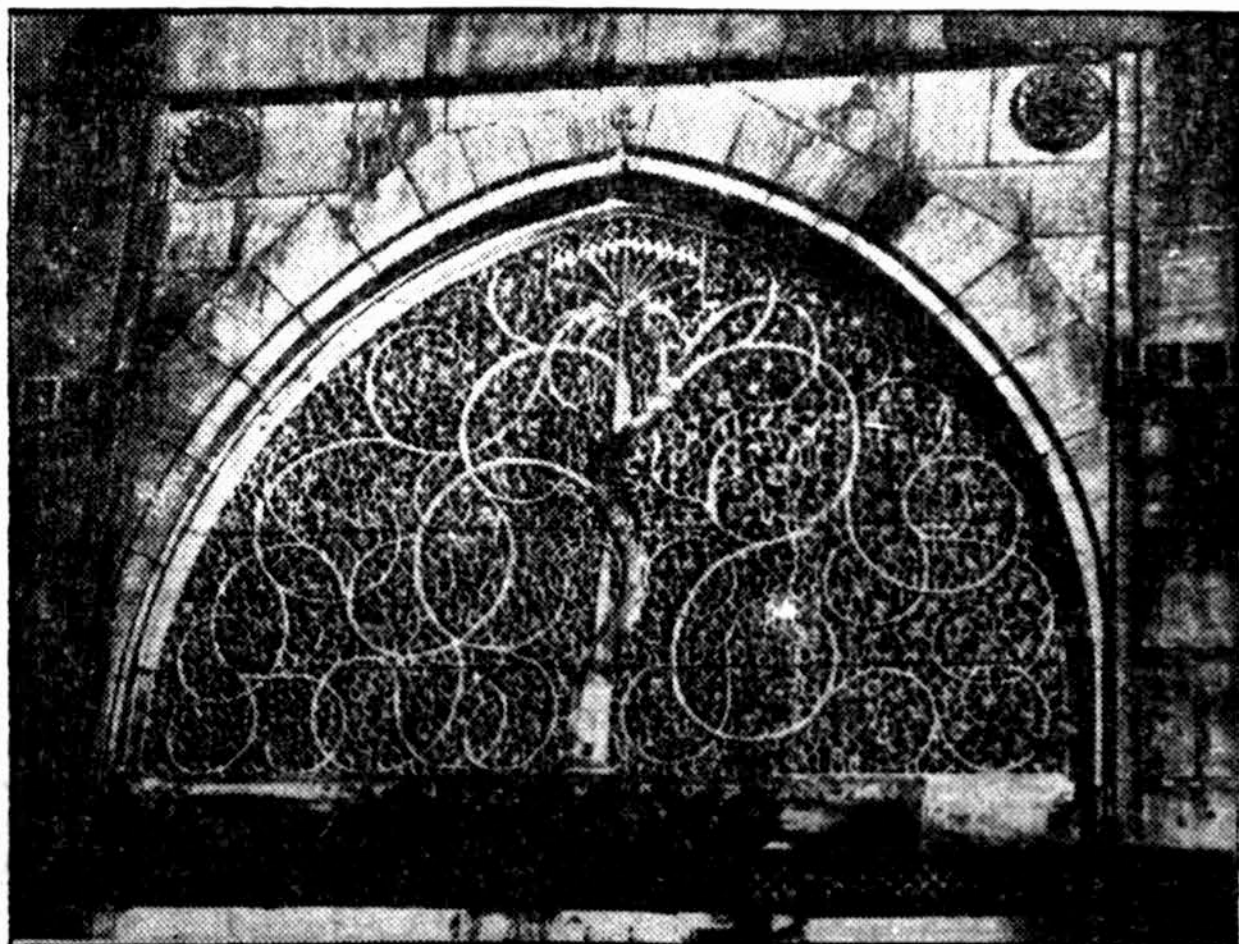
Besides the above, smaller prizes and copies of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" as consolation prizes have been sent to many.

I may inform you that the picture, after you had neatly connected the dots, was that of an Eagle, as many of you had correctly written.

The Noble Maharani

A great lady doctor, Dr. Scharlieb, has written a book in which she tells of a certain Maharani who one day complained of a headache to her doctor. "Why do you not pray that you may be relieved?" the doctor asked, and the patient replied that she never prayed for herself. Dr. Scharlieb asked her for whom she prayed, and she said, "For His Highness and the children." "Then pray for His Highness's wife," said the doctor.

One day, staying in a country



The Famous Window in the Lal Gate Mosque at Ahmedabad

(Photo: N. Shah).

hotel, the Maharani overheard her little son, aged seven, boasting that he was the son of a great Rajah. His mother called him, and told him that princes never boasted about their family position. She pinned a towel round him, and told him to go and sweep the floors, so that all might see him.

When her stepsons came down from Oxford she found them rather conceited in manner. She proposed, therefore, that for a week they should breakfast on porridge only, in order that they might be convinced that neither high estate nor much wealth alters the essential value of any man.

To Know How Little We Know

A lady once asked the late Camille Flammarion: "Can you

patient: "You are joking, dear master", she said "otherwise, what is the use of your being a learned man?"

"To know sometimes, madame, that one knows nothing", he replied.

A Good Trick

Here is a little experiment by which we can make water stand up in a heap!

First, take an ordinary tumbler and stand it on a plate. Then pour in water until it is absolutely level with the top of the glass, the rim of which should be quite dry.

Now very carefully drop some pice into the glass, one at a time.

It will then be found that the water slowly rises in a slight mound above the rim of the glass and with great care it is possible for a number of coins to be roped into the water before it overflows.

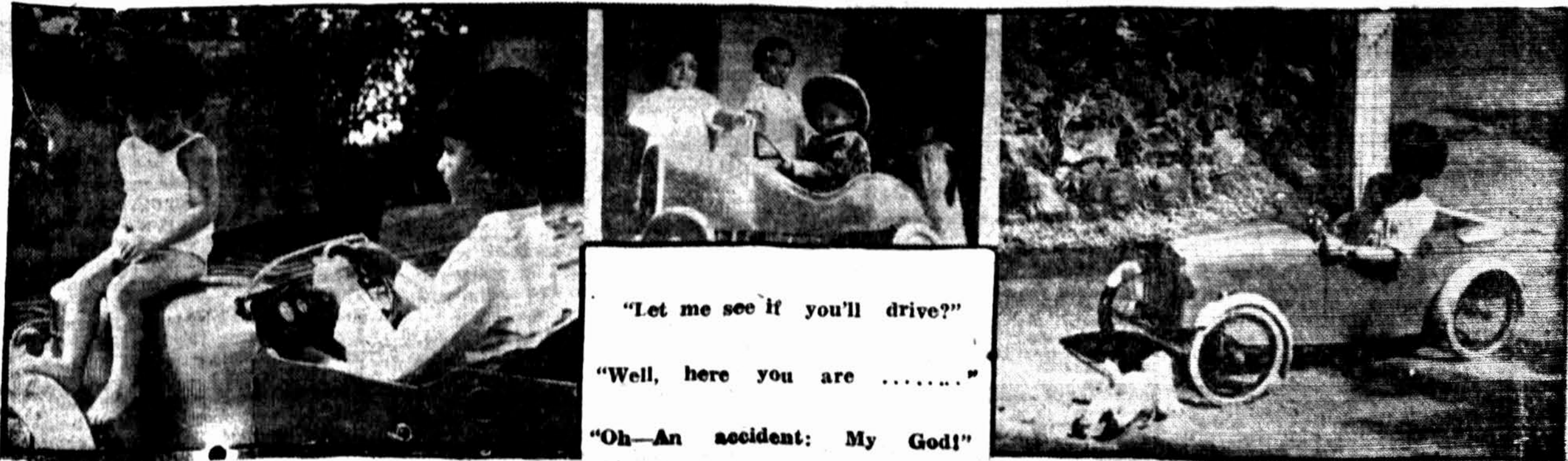
Of course, the glass must be perfectly level, and it is a good plan to wet the pice before sinking them so that they disturb the surface of the water as little as possible.

Another Advertisement

Having read the last week's advertisement, a brother was "inspired" to send the following one:

"A Bargain. Part-worn Uncle, very useful for boys fond of receiving good advice and seeing museums. Guaranteed not to encourage extravagance or gluttony. Would exchange for Uncle fond of zoos, pantomimes, and bun shops, or a white rat."

All Good Wishes from your loving Dada



PUZZLES and PASTIMES

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE
PAGE 38)

What Do You Know About Women?

AFTER reading the question above, many men probably will have the same answer:

"Nothing!"

But there are a lot of things about women all of us should know, and today we are going to quiz you and see just how much knowledge you do have about the Gentle Sex. Below and under the accompanying photographs are 25 questions on the subject. Four points are allowed for each question answered within 10 seconds; three if a longer time is taken. (Men who have been married twice should get 100.)

Here they are:

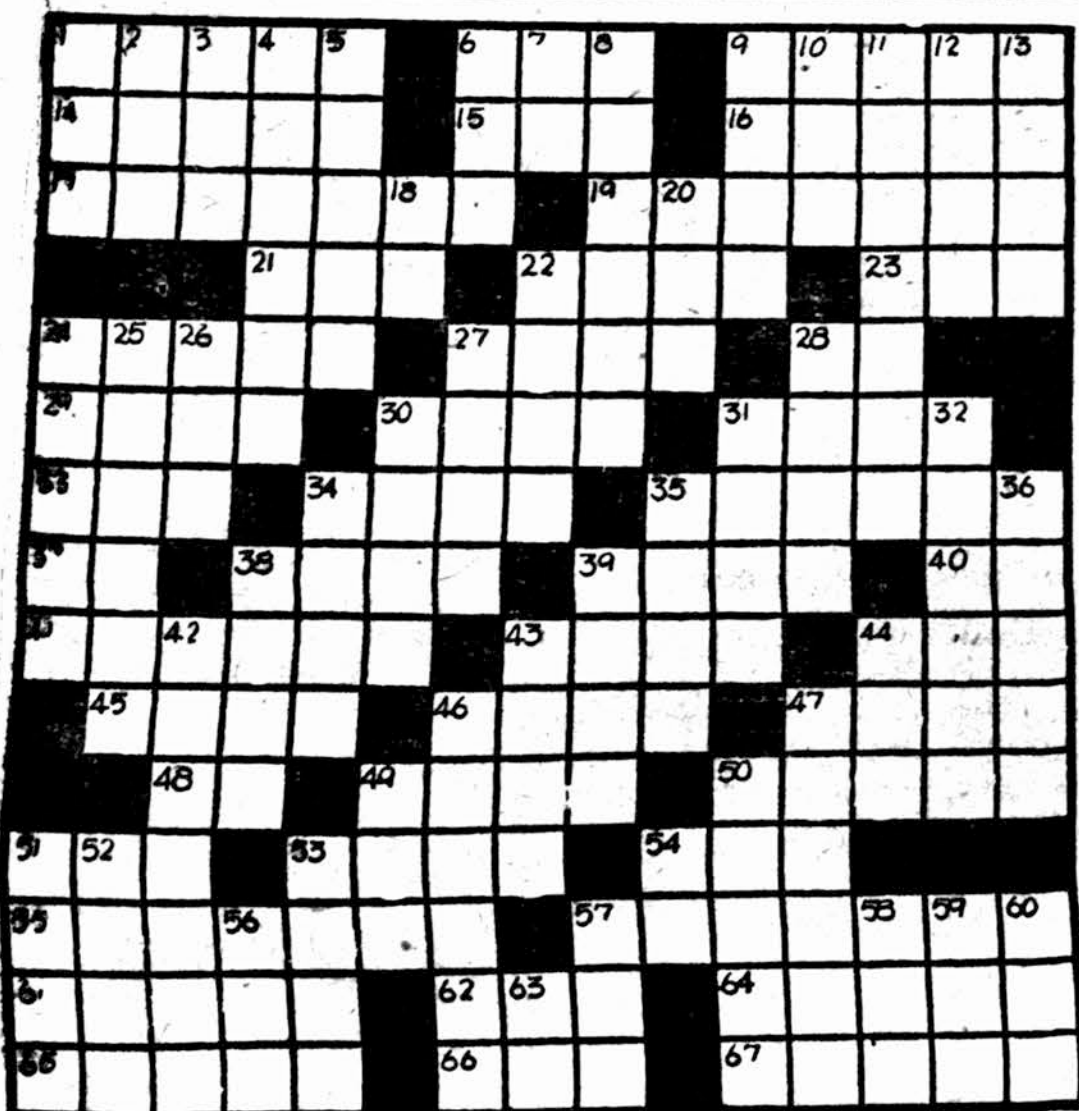
1. What is a woman's prerogative?
2. What woman won fame for her portrayal of Peter Pan?

3. What woman gave her name to toast?
4. Who was known as the "Sweet-heart of the A.E.F."?
5. Who were the famous sisters in the early days of the movies?
6. Who was George Eliot?
7. A woman wrote the famous love song, "I Love You Truly." Who?
8. Carmen Sylva was the pseudonym of what member of royalty?
9. A woman was behind the venture that led to the discovery of America. Who was she?
10. Who owned "This old gray head" in a famous poem?
11. What famous smile is recorded on canvas?
12. What woman won a man's head for a dance?
13. Which U. S. President's wife didn't change her name when she married him?
14. What poetess wrote poems which attracted the attention of a poet who became her husband?
15. Why was 1934 a record year for girl babies?
16. What woman's remarks about cake have been remembered for 150 years?
17. What two queens ruled England and Scotland at the same time?
18. Who popularized the "Shimmy"?
19. What woman gave her name to free tickets?
20. What woman discovered a chemical element more valuable than gold?

THE WIND PROBLEM

ASSUMING that a crow can fly a mile in three minutes with the wind and that it would take four minutes for the crow to fly the same distance against the wind, how fast could the crow fly if there was no wind?

Cross-Quiz Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

- 1—Whose was the "face that launched a thousand ships"?
- 2—Sing in a low tone
- 3—Indian weights
- 4—Land that has been tilled
- 5—Greek letter
- 6—Worship
- 7—Where is the University of Wisconsin located?
- 8—Religious dissenter
- 9—Pispen
- 10—Outer garment
- 11—Covering for the head
- 12—Native East-Indian soldier
- 13—Close
- 14—Chinese measure
- 15—Island off Irish coast
- 16—Boxing match
- 17—Endure
- 18—Pithy saying
- 19—Young herring
- 20—Leather converter
- 21—Hypothetical force
- 22—What is the principal support city of Venezuela?
- 23—Brother of Odin
- 24—Who was Lincoln's wartime Secretary of State?
- 25—Conceal
- 26—Child's napkin
- 27—Take dinner
- 28—What ridge in France was the scene of a famous Canadian charge in World War I?
- 29—What University is nicknamed "Old Eli"?
- 30—Symbol for neon
- 31—Is ill
- 32—List of jurors
- 33—Old age (Poetic)
- 34—Cain's brother
- 35—Container
- 36—Large inland sea in Russo-Turkestan
- 37—Sailor
- 38—Evade
- 39—Born

- 40—Silly
- 41—Mends
- 42—Emmet
- 43—Hard granular gravel-like material (pl.)

VERTICAL

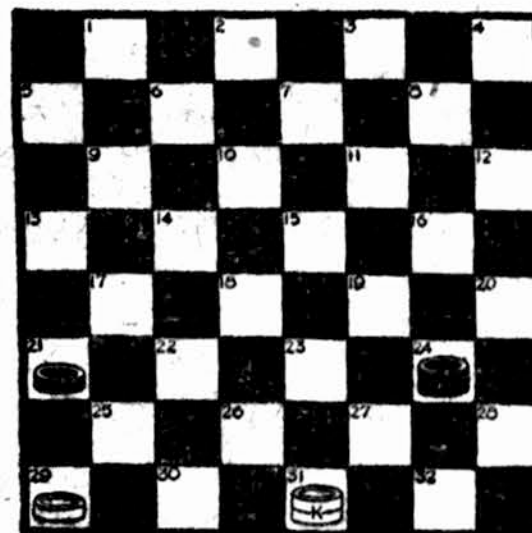
- 1—Part of a pig
- 2—Epoch
- 3—Youth
- 4—Who invented the incandescent light?
- 5—Disagreeable
- 6—A fowl
- 7—Note of the Guido scale
- 8—Keeper and driver of an elephant
- 9—Sharp
- 10—Lyric poem
- 11—What English ambassador to the U. S. recently died in Washington?
- 12—Melody
- 13—Religious group
- 14—Exclamation
- 15—Devour
- 16—What Prime Minister was correspondent for an English newspaper during the Boer War?
- 17—Greek island in the Aegean sea
- 18—Wore away
- 19—Touch gently
- 20—North American rail
- 21—City in Nevada
- 22—Post
- 23—Infant
- 24—Villify
- 25—Peel
- 26—Neat
- 27—Revolt
- 28—Long hair on a horse's back
- 29—Objectives
- 30—What Duke is now Governor of the Bahamas?
- 31—Prohibit
- 32—With what city is Delfuss connected?
- 33—What Greek city did the Italians utterly fail to reach in their first advance?
- 34—Sleeveless Arab garment
- 35—Where is the Louvre Museum?
- 36—Form of plant habitat
- 37—Molten rock
- 38—Helps
- 39—Symbol for calcium
- 40—Fasten
- 41—Encountered
- 42—Short for Nancy
- 43—Terminate
- 44—A thing, in law
- 45—Half an era

WORD-LADDER



HERE'S where a *blend* steps in between a *bride* and *groom*. Only nine steps separate the happy pair, but the blond is right there on the fifth step. Perhaps you can solve it in less than nine steps by eliminating the blond completely. Change one letter at a time, but leave a good word with each step.

WHITE CAN DRAW



WHITE, moving up the board, is to move first and end the game in a draw. From the positions on the board, one would suspect that White was beaten, but it can keep Black from winning. Can you do it?

BUS FARE PUZZLE

ASPECIAL bus fare between Beanburg and Robenville was advertised as twenty-six cents. Some joker changed the notices to read that the fare was only a cent and a quarter.

The joke was on the joker, however, when he discovered that he really had made no change in the rate of fare. He was not as smart as he thought he was, although some of the passengers at first were fooled.

How did that happen?

WORD SQUARE

STUDY the conglomeration of letters below:

T R R O B
O E S V B
R E V E T
E V E R T
L E R T T

They form an interesting puzzle, the solution of which has been disguised by substituting the letters of the surname of one of the Presidents of the United States for some of the letters of the five original words.

The solution is found by eliminating the letters of the President's name and restoring the original letters in such order that they spell five words, the letters of which read alike horizontally and vertically.

MAGIC FIGURES

MAYBE not, but they do some surprising things, as you will find when you have solved the following:

Arrange the ten digits—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0—so that they will form a number that can be divided by every number from 2 to 18, both inclusive without leaving a remainder. Warning: this will probably keep you for some time.

BITTER TO SWEET

THERE is a word of plural number, A foe to human peace and slumbers Now—most of the words you choose to take, By adding S, you plural make; But if you add an S to this, How strange the metamorphosis! Plural is plural then no more And sweet, what bitter was before. Can you name the two words?

EASY TRICKS

HERE are some new tricks by which you can amuse, mystify and surprise your friends at your next party.

The first is a coin trick. Put six dimes on a small plate which you hold with the fingers underneath and thumb on the upper surface. A seventh coin is secretly held under the edge of the plate. Now request someone to count the coins in the plate, of which he announces there are six. Then you tip the plate with your left hand, letting the six coins pour into your right hand, together with the seventh coin, which in the meantime you have been hiding, as described.

The next trick is with a handkerchief. Roll up a handkerchief and tie the two ends together to form a ring. The problem is to place it upon a string, each end of which is tied to your wrists. In performing this trick, no knots are to be loosened, either in the handkerchief or the string. That sounds impossible, but it is easily done by sliding the handkerchief under the string looped around your left wrist, so that it encircles your forearm. Now work the handkerchief over the hand and onto the string stretched between your wrists.

The Goddess Demands Blood!

(Continued from Page 3)

followed from generation to generation for initiating the newcomer into the fold.

When a villager decides to get his young son initiated into the mysteries of the art, he takes the youngster to a senior member of the occult brotherhood during 'Brahmi Muhurta' (4 A.M.) on a holy day and offers him as a 'Chela'. Before the 'Chela' is accepted he is put through a severe test of physical endurance including continuous fasting and prayer for three days during which the student has to be on his legs all the time. If he comes through this ordeal, he is asked to report exactly a month later. He is then subjected to hypnotic passes intended to test his will-power. If the results are favourable, the young man is accepted as an apprentice. His period of apprenticeship lasts eight years, during which period he lives with his 'guru', leading a life of celibacy.

"Here, in this temple, you will see a novice who has completed his eight years of discipline," said my guide. "The most crucial moment of his career is at hand. With the offering of his own blood, Bhagawati will bestow on him the powers which we all possess."

As the necromancer went on to give me all the details of the gruesome ceremony of initiation my nerves slowly began to give way and I walked behind him almost mechanically, trying to forget my surroundings, until we came to a halt on a little hillock.

It was pitch dark all around. In front, at a distance of less than a dozen feet, was a thatched mud hut which was the only spot in that desolate track that seemed to be alive at that midnight hour. Clay lamps containing coconut oil, burnt in the hut shedding a dull glow on the rugged walls of mud. In the centre of the hut installed on a stone pedestal, was a hideous effigy cast in bronze. On either side of the effigy, six crude iron swords stood balanced against the wall. Strange, inartistic red designs, drawn in vermilion, decorated the rough flooring of the hut. In the stillness of the night, from somewhere behind the hut, came the bleating sounds of goats which were awaiting slaughter.

Presently half a dozen sturdy men who were squatting in the hut clad in loin cloth, suddenly started raising weird cries while pipes and drums, which had remained unseen, joined in a chorus of blood-curdling music.

ADDRESS TO THE GODDESS
Suddenly each of the six sturdy men seized one of the iron swords each, rushed in front of the bronze effigy and began what sounded like a soliloquy. My guide whispered to me that they were addressing the Goddess.

The long-drawn "address" to the Goddess terminated after an hour. The devotees then settled down to a ritual in which the sacrifice of animals seemed to play an important part.

"The Goddess asks for blood," said my guide. "It is goat's blood now. But presently she will have to be given human blood."

It had taken me a good deal of determination to stick through the horrible ritual so far. The piteous bleating of the slaughtered goats, the sight of so much blood had sickened me and I was quite incapable of standing anything more. I appealed to my necromancer friend to take me away immediately.

He laughed. "Do not worry," he said. "No one who does not belong to the brotherhood is allowed to stay at the time of initiation." He then took me out and left me to cool my burning temples in the cool breeze of the countryside.

Twenty minutes later he took me into the hut again. The novice who had been kept hiding, I do not know where, till I left the hut, was lying unconscious on the floor, his left hand—minus the forefinger!—covered with blood. At a distance lay a crude hatchet with a wooden handle.

The company was preparing to move. I had already been informed that they would adjourn to the crematorium where further rituals would be gone through till dawn.

But by now all my enthusiasm for probing into these mysteries had vanished. Terror and disgust had gripped me; and my companion who could obviously see the state of mind and nerves, piloted me back home by the nearest path amidst the silent paddy fields.

Passport To Adventure

(Continued From Page 32)

Chinese War, the travellers had to forego those countries, and visited instead, some almost unheard of places. There are comments upon Siam, Burma, South China and other places in the Far East. Since the author had spent many years in the Philippines as wife of an American Army officer stationed at that post, she had a delightful time presenting her friends of the cruise to her friends of the Philippines Manuel Quezon is a friend of the writer's.

Sketches and tales of Java, Bali, Australia, New Zealand, the Fiji Islands, Hawaii, Los Angeles, the Panama Canal bring the members of the cruise and the readers of "Passport to Adventure" back home to New York.

Amusing Incident

Two incidents seemed amusing. When the party was sightseeing in an unusually mountainous region, they climbed in cable cars to the summit of a peak. When she looked down into the chasm below, one of the girls fainted, and when she regained consciousness, went into hysteria at the idea of going back. The leader had to summon a doctor who gave her a mild anaesthesia under which she made descent happily enough.

In the Philippines the journalist told of her former life there. She and her small son were inspecting a volcano when suddenly it began to spew steam and ashes taking to their heels in fear of

their lives, the boy yelled to his mother, "It's a good thing some of us are in the United States, so we won't all be killed at once!"

Travel books of the last decade have brought to Americans at home an informal familiarity with far off places that makes the world grow smaller. Perhaps Richard Halliburton did more to start this vogue than any other individual.

With "The Royal Road To Romance" and "The Glorious Adventure", followed by other stories of his travels and antics over the world, Halliburton made Americans aware of the day-by-day doings of people over the world at the same time that he was presenting himself as a sort of one-man circus.

Halliburton retraced Ulysses' wanderings, Cortez's conquest of Mexico, Balboa's trek across Central America, the campaigns of Alexander the Great, and the First Crusade. You renew world history, gain knowledge of the lives of foreign people, and exclaim at the antics of Halliburton by reading his travel books.

However, you have to be wary. He tells of slipping past the guards at the Taj Mahal, hiding until mid-night, then having a swim all alone in the pool of the Taj Mahal under the tropical moon. When I had told this incident to friends with many oh's and ah's, I found this pool to be a reflecting pool only a few inches deep. Nevertheless Halliburton's travel books feed one's zest for adventure and they are especially good for young people. —

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STRANGE CASE OF HEALING

(Continued from Page 15)

Tibetan doctor of magic or anything of that sort. He was merely a self-made healer.

So they brought the child to this specialist, and explained the matter to him.

The healer says:

"The case is clear. Your little girl lost the gift of speech through a violent fright. I have a notion that it might be a good thing if I frighten her back again, so to speak. Then, perhaps, the little vermin will start speaking again. The human organism deserves our greatest respect and admiration. Doctors, and professors of all kinds, find it hard to discover how things are and what facts happen in the human body. As for myself I'm in complete agreement with them. It isn't easy to say, for instance, where the kidneys and where the liver is suited in the human interior. Some people have it in one place, others in another. Some people complain of aches and pains in their bowels, others lose their gift of speech, although their tongues seem to wag all right. However it may be, we must find the cause and then knock it out with a cudgel. In this belief is all my strength and my science. I says he, "discover the cause and root it out with my own hands"

The parents, of course, felt a bit uneasy, and asked him not to hit their little girl with a log.

"No, no, of course not," the healer says. "I certainly won't hit her with a log. I'll take a towel, say a bath towel, a large one. Then I'll make your little girl sit here in a chair for two or three minutes. Then I'll run quietly out of that door there, and just give her one across the back with the towel. And then perhaps she'll come to her senses. Perhaps she'll take fright once again, and have an idea that she might then start talking."

So he took a bath towel from a drawer, made the little girl sit down where he wanted her, and went out of the room.

A minute or two later he came back quietly, stooped up to the child and gave her a good one across the back.

She, of course, screamed at the

top of her voice, and had a sort of fit on the spot.

And, would you believe it, she started to talk there and then.

She talked and talked at such a rate that you'd wish she'd stop. She clutched at her mother and begged to be taken home at once. And her eyes had a look in them as if she were beside herself with fright and even as if she were a bit out of her mind.

The parents ask:

"She won't go silly after this, will she, doctor?"

The healer says:

"That I can't tell you. My business was to restore the gift of speech to her. I've succeeded in this, as you can see yourselves. And I may add that your three rouble note doesn't interest me particularly. I'm more interested and amused to see the results."

The parents gave him a three rouble note and went away.

But the little girl, certainly got back her speech. It's true, she's become a little queer about the head, perhaps a little defective in some respects. But she can talk all right. — In "The New Statesman and Nation"

Air Mechanics Trained At Civil Aviation Centres

July 22.

The first entry into the Indian Air Force of flight mechanics from civil training centres took place on June 30, 1941. Examinations were carried out at all centres where training had been in progress for a period of four months and the basic courses had been completed. The mechanics selected for embodiment in the Air Force to undergo further advanced training at the Ambala School of Technical Training, were chosen in order of merit from those who obtained a high percentage of marks in their practical work during the course and in their examination papers.

The remainder who qualified will be considered for the next entry, at the end of July 1941, and of those who failed, all who showed aptitude will continue their training for a further three months, after which the next examination will be held. Monthly entries to the Air Force Technical Training School will now be made according to the numbers actually required.



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The Land Of The Lama

(Continued from Page 1)

return of the purer form of Buddhism already preached by Atisha. He made celibacy obligatory for monks and prohibited the performance of the Sakti rites of the old Tantric school. He also laid down the foundations of the present day church organisation in Tibet.

The first ecclesiastical ruler of Lhasa was dGe-dun Grub-pa. In 1576 the famous Allan Khan, the gavan of the Tumad, conferred upon the Grand Lama of Lhasa the title of Dalai Lama, and recognised the religious supremacy of the Yellow faith.

The Alphabet

Buddhism thus constitutes the first and the greatest cultural influence of India over Tibet. The advent of Buddhism into Tibet also saw the height of the military power of Tibet and consequently the unification of the country. Under royal patronage Buddhism made much headway in the country. Cultural and intellectual intercourse with India increased and learned Indian philosophers and scholars were invited to stay in Tibet and help in spreading the message of the Buddha. Intelligent Tibetans were deputed to India to study Buddhism in its native home. The Indian scholars who came to Tibet and the Tibetan scholars who returned to Tibet after studying in India brought with them not only the Buddhist scriptures and doctrines but also the samples of Indian art. They also brought with them the prevailing Indian culture and its traditions. Thus when Tibet began to develop its own culture—language literature and art—she had to seek guidance and inspiration from her neighbours.

It was King Srong Btsan Sgam Po who in 640 A.D. deputed his trusted Minister to India to study the Indian Alphabet and lan-

guage and on the basis of that to invent an alphabet for Tibet. On his return Thonmi with the help of Indian scholars invented an alphabet for Tibet which was the one then in use in Kashmir. Later works undertaken in Tibetan language are mere translations of Sanskrit texts.

Art in Tibet is entirely religious. The powerful influence of the Buddhist doctrine on the minds of the people has resulted in an art which is solely devoted to the glorifications of the Buddha's life. Prof. Alfred Foucher has said: "I do not think that the imagination of any race has ever created a finer or vaster subject for a poem than this destiny of a single being in whom are shown all the aspects of life, in whom is concentrated all the experience of past ages, in one word in whom the evolution of the entire race is reflected".

Tibetan Art

Tibetan art is to a great extent a continuation of the medieval Buddhist art of Behar and Orrisa under the Pala Kings. The Tibetans gladly accepted the images which so accurately represented the religious spirit. Copies of the original models were made and venerated.

In Tibet two chief types of artistic activity are distinguishable: (i) The South-Western with its centre at Shigatse is considerably influenced by Indian tradition. And the paintings produced by artist monks of the great convent of Tashi Lhumpo follow the tradition inherited from India. (ii) The North-Eastern with its centre at Derge, originated in the neighbourhood of the great caravan route from Mongolia and Western China. It thus shows influences of Northern tradition, though its foundations are also formed by the same Indo-Nepalese Art.

The most characteristic production of Tibetan art is the "Tanka"

These are very abundant and are carried in religious processions. These are usually reproduced by means of transfers. The Tankas bear a close resemblance to frescoes. The temple pictures are derived from Indian originals of the 9th and 10th century. Some representing the birth of the Buddha or Bodhisattva are strangely reminiscent of Indian models, the artistic tradition under the Pala Kings.

The early travellers brought with them the first sacred images. These served to illustrate their preaching and consisted of the most important representatives of the Buddhist iconography. In these images we see the strongest Indian influence which can be traced back to Gandhara School in N. W. India. The Nepalese pictorial art also influenced greatly the Tibetan conception of beauty.

The most ancient Buddhist sculpture which came to Tibet was from the Maghada and was brought by the Chinese Princess who married the King Sronbtsan Gam Po. Tibetan statues have their origin in Indian sculpture executed at the time of Pala Kings. The designs on Tibetan brass and bronze works show Chinese and Indian influences.

Tantra And Mysticism

Tantrism is a form of Buddhism which unlike the original Buddhism advocated the recital of Mantras and Dharanis, practice of Yoga, and Samadhi and lastly worship not only of Buddha in different Mudras but also of different gods and goddesses.

The Mahayana School developed a more general yielding to the current superstitions of the people, and permitted the introduction of numerous gods and goddesses, and magical art into the sect. Mysticism was first known in India in 965 A.D. and is said to have been introduced into Tibet through Kashmir. Mysticism, with its rites and formulae, as it developed in Tibet, bears a close analogy, in fact is identical to the Tantrika rituals of Hindus.

The foundations of mysticism in Tibet was laid by the Indian priest Padma Sambhava who founded a sect of his own in Tibet.

The Tibetan received their astronomical science from their neighbours—India and China. But Chinese influence is more predominant. The medical literature of Tibet is also derived mostly from India and to a smaller degree from China as well. But none the less it received a local elaboration.

(A talk broadcast from the All-India Radio, Bombay Station on July 15).

REMORSE

(Continued From Page 10)

whole cursed life has to be spent in his company. It were far better to live with ghosts and spirits; far pleasanter to bed with toads and frogs."

Valdehi did not have to spend many nights and days in the manner she feared.

It was only a fortnight ago that my father was married; and today I have received a letter announcing his death.

I sit here with the letter on table in front of me torn by regret and remorse.

Now I must go there. I must look at the face of Valdehi.

Valdehi..... Rukmini; great names these sisters of sorrow had.

And as I sit here terrible thoughts well up within me; thoughts that seem horrible, unmentionable sins.

What is to happen to Valdehi? Oh! my God, why did I not marry her then?

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Whis Quiz: 1. To change her mind; 2. Maude Adams; 3. Madame Melba; 4. Elsie Janis; 5. Lillian and Dorothy Gish; 6. Marian Evans; 7. Carrie Jacobs Bond; 8. Elizabeth, queen of Rumania; 9. Queen Isabella, who financed the venture; 10. Barbara Fritchie; 11. Mona Lisa by Da Vinci; 12. Salome; 13. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of President Franklin D. Roosevelt; 14. Elizabeth Barrett who married Robert Browning; 15. Because the Dionne quintuplets were born in that year; 16. Marie Antoinette; 17. Queen Elizabeth and Mary, Queen of Scots; 18. Gilda Gray; 19. Annie Oakley; 20. Madame Curie; 21. By posing for enlistment posters; 22. Dr. Mary Walker; 23. June Preiser; 24. Carrie Nation; 25. Average weight, 1,361 grams for man and 1,290 grams for woman.

The Wind Problem: With the wind, the crow flies one-third of a mile a minute and against the wind the speed is one-quarter of a mile a minute. These two minutes in which the crow has been both helped and hindered by the wind gave a distance flown of seven-twelfths of a mile. At this same rate of speed, with the effect of the wind neutralized, a mile would be flown in three and three-sevenths minutes.

Word Square: The name of the President is Roosevelt. The words are Throb, Heave, Racer, Overt and Berth.

Letter to Sweetie: Cares, Cares.

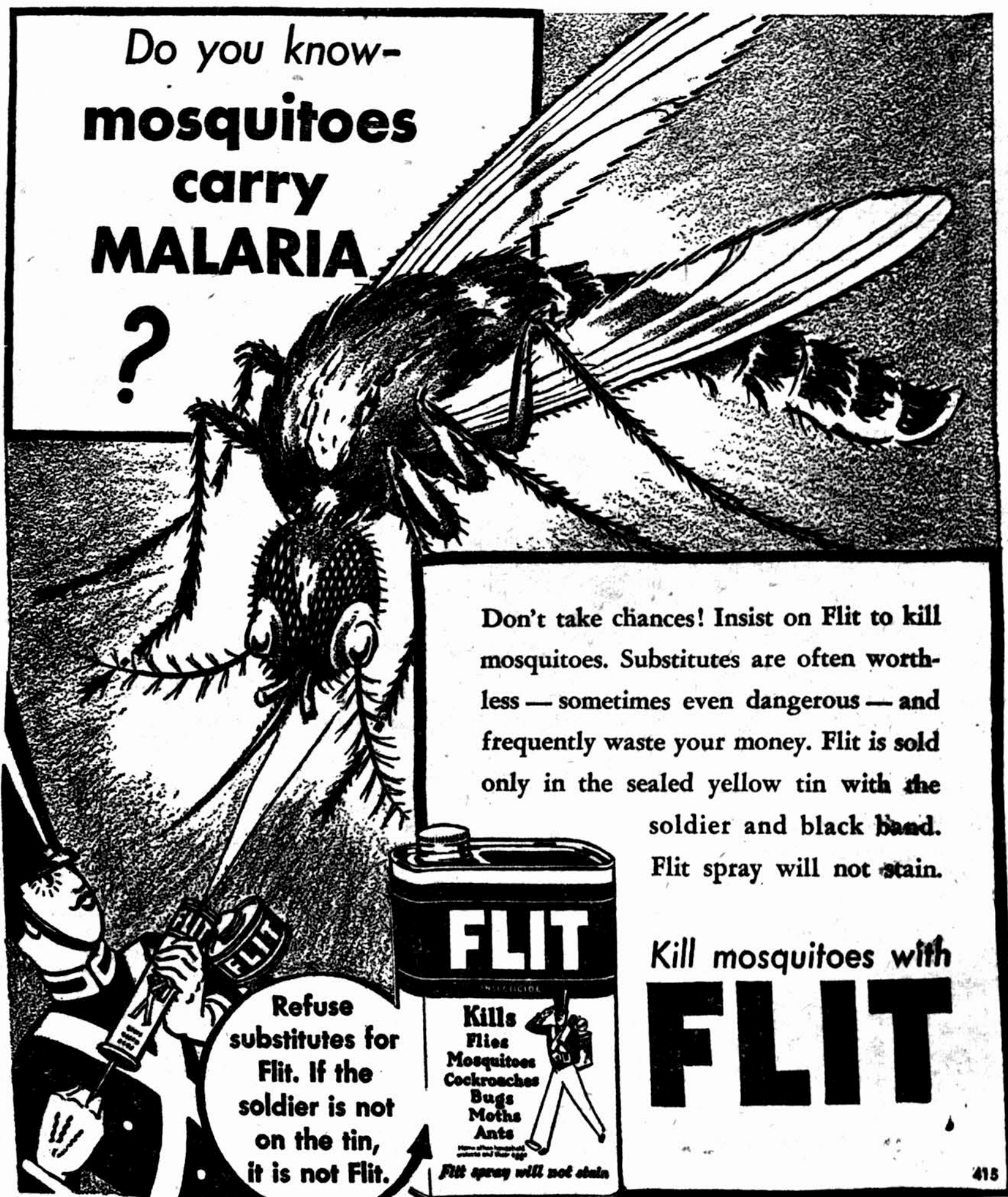
Magic Figures: 1—The digits can be arranged to form four numbers—2, 438,195, 760; 3, 785,942,160; 4, 763,869,120 and 4, 876,591,520 which are divisible by all numbers from 2 to 18, both inclusive.

White Can Draw: W 31 to 26; B 24 to 19; W 26 to 30; B 19 to 23; W 29 to 25; B 23 to 18; W 25 to 22; B 18 to 25; W 30 to 26.

Bus Fare Puzzle: A cent and a quarter (one-fourth of a dollar) make 26 cents. Word-Ladder: BRIDE, brine, brink, blink, blind, BLOND, blood, bloom, broom, GROOM.

HELEN HUM TOLAS
APADA ETA ADORE
MADISON HERETIC
STY COAT HAT
SEPOY SHUT RI
ARAN BOUT BEAR
MOT PARR TANNER
OD MARACAI BO VE
SEWARD HIDE BIB
DINE VIMY VALE
NE AILS PANEL
ELD ABEL CAN
CASPIAN MARINER
AVOID NEE INANE
DARNS ANT SANDS

Do you know—
mosquitoes
carry
MALARIA
?



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Kill mosquitoes with FLIT

415

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES



Artist: "My trouble is that I'm a hundred years in advance of my time."

Landlord: "And mine is that you're three months behind with your rent."

A SCOTSMAN and an Irishman tied in a shooting competition. The first award was a silver cup, the second £5, and both wanted the money. They went to shoot off for the prize. Each fired ten shots, and then the Scot rose with a beaming face.

"That's done, you", he said. "I've fired all my shots into the ground."

"I thought ye would," chortled the Irishman, "so I put all mine on your target. The cup's yours and ye'll oblige the company by filling it."

"Look here", she said, "the other day you gave me eau-de-Cologne instead of liniment, and I put it on the cow before I found out."

"hasn't hurt her, has it?" "Can't say it has," answered the girl, "but ever since she's done nothing but look at her reflection in the duck-pond and sigh."

"YOUR wife is a very systematic woman. Isn't she?" asked Robinson.

"Yes, very," replied Smith. "She works on the theory that you can find whatever you want when you don't want it by looking where it wouldn't be if you did want it."

ACTING under difficulties, the touring company was producing "The Merchant of Venice" in a small country town.

"Give me my pound of flesh," demanded Shylock.

From the gallery came a voice:— "Where's your ration book?"

TWO travellers stood at a bar. One was doing most of the talking.

"Yes," he said, "I arrived home one morning after midnight and as I opened the door, I saw a stranger kissing my wife. I closed the door softly and hurried downstairs. At 1 a. m. I came back. I opened door softly—and there was the stranger, still kissing my wife. So I went downstairs again. At 1-15—"

"Just a minute," interrupted the other man. "Why did you keep galloping downstairs? Why didn't you walk right into the room?"

The talkative man frowned.

"What?" he cried. "And have my wife catch me coming at home at that hour?"

"YOU love your girl," don't you?"

"Of course I do."

"Yet you mean to say you caught this fellow making love to her and you stand for it?"

"Well—er—yes. You see—"

"Why didn't you give him the licking of his life?"

"I'm just waiting. Waiting, that's all."

"Waiting? What for?"

"Waiting till I catch her with a tiny little chap."



"Why are they singing two at a time now?"

"I expect time's getting short!"

THEY had recently acquired a dog, and were proudly demonstrating his good points to a visitor.

"Mind you," said the man of the house, "I know he's not what you would call a thoroughbred, but no tramp or burglar can come near the house without his letting us know about it."

"What does he do?" asked the visitor. "Bark the place down?"

"Well, no—he crawls under the sofa."

BROWNE was 'phoning his wife from the office.

"Hullo, dear", he said. "I'm very sorry, but I won't be home till very late to-night. I'm fire-watching."

"Oh, you are, are you," snapped his wife. "And who is the flame?"

THE wife of a recently married Aberdonian had successfully undergone an operation for appendicitis. A day or two after the operation her husband was having a whisky with the doctor, who in a moment of forgetfulness mentioned that the operation should have taken place two or three years earlier.

The Scotsman thereupon sent the bill in to his father-in-law.

"I DIDN'T like the look of that pretty maid you engaged, so I discharged her this afternoon"

said Mrs. Smythe.

"Before giving her a chance?" asked her husband.

"No, before giving you one."

ACCORDING to a historical note the saxophone, or an instrument like it, was known in ancient Egypt. No wonder the Israelites fled into the wilderness.



"That's a portrait of my sister."

"She's not much like you."

"No! But you can't say she's bad looking."

THE strong man was explaining his act to an agent.

"I place a heavy stone on my head," he asserted, "and then my assistant picks up a sixteen-pound sledge-hammer, swings it with all his might—and cracks the stone in half."

The agent grew dizzy at the thought.

"That's marvellous," he enthused. "But how about your head—don't you ever feel it?"

The strong man waved a hand.

"Yes," he admitted. "That's why I sometimes carry aspirins!"



Sandy: "I thought you had an invitation to go away for the week-end Jock."

Jock: "Ay! I was asked, but they forgot to enclose a stamped addressed envelope."

"OH, DOCTOR," cried a wild-eyed man, "I'm dreadfully afflicted. The ghosts of my departed relatives come—and perch on the tops of the fence-posts all round my garden when dusk is falling. I can look out into the gloaming any evening and see a couple of dozen spooks sitting on top of the posts, waiting, waiting, waiting! What shall I do?"

"Sharpen the tops of the posts."

THE man sat with his hand outstretched as the fortune-teller read his palm.

"See that line?" asked the mystic, pointing to the fellow's palm.

"Yes, I see it," he returned.

"What does it mean?"

"It means," said the fortune-teller, gravely, "that you are going to take a trip in the very near future. To Birmingham, perhaps."

When he left the fortune-teller the man headed for the railway station.

"A ticket to Birmingham, please," he said.

"Right, sir," replied the booking clerk. "Single or return?"

The fellow stuck out his palm.

"I don't know," he said. "Take a look!"

A SMALL boy was being shown round the Zoo by his father. After being asked what the lions, tigers, bears, etc., were, the parent was getting a little bit exhausted, and his patience was nearly at an end.

They came to the monkey house, and the little boy said: "Daddy, what are they?"

"I don't know," replied the father, "but by the look of the sawdust on the floor I should think they're carpenters."

THE Bombay Samachar

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by
"CHRONICLERS"

INDIA is undoubtedly the world's greatest manufactory of Saints.

We may be lacking in anything else—in glamour girls, gigolos and gangsters—but Saints we have in plenty. The genuine as well as the spurious variety! The latter, of course, far outnumber the former.

India is, therefore, vitally interested in Saints—and in Saint-makers.

Saints: With And Without The 'St.'

The latest Saint-maker is Ethel Mannin, the well-known British novelist and author of the best-selling "Confessions And Impressions." Many years, however, have passed since she wrote that youthful, courageous, slightly scandalous but altogether brilliant autobiography. Since then she has written, besides many novels and travel books, the monumental "Women And Revolution" and "Privileged Spectator" which is a sequel to "Confessions"—full of maturer and deeper reflections and, therefore, much less popular.

Her latest book is "Christianity—Or Chaos?" which is, perhaps, a misnomer as the book deals not so much with Christianity as with religion in general and the need for a spiritual life.

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is entitled, **SAINTS: WITH AND WITHOUT THE 'ST.'**

According to her, "Sainthood is not, as commonly supposed, a dead tangle of sack cloth and ashes, belonging to the Middle Ages; it is not exclusive to one class or nationality . . . there are many 'Saints without the 'St.' Some of the people I propose to consider here are unlikely to be canonised, and are not even canonisable, yet I would plead their sainthood, though two are not even Christians."

Homage To Gandhi

Her list of "Saints without the 'St.'" will perhaps shock the orthodox—particularly those who believe that official Christianity has the sole monopoly of Sainthood. India figures prominently in her list.

Among others, she places the halo of sainthood round the heads of Mahatma Gandhi, Kabir, Verrier Elwin and Vanzetti.

She pays a homage to "the saintlike austerity and asceticism of the Mahatma's way of living, the saintlike paring down to the barest essentials in the matter of food and clothing, his sea-green incorruptibility in the path he has chosen . . . There will be no canonisation of Mahatma Gandhi, yet in his utter selflessness and purity of heart he is surely a modern Saint."

"Verrier Elwin's Sainthood," according to Ethel Mannin, "lies in the fact that here is a cultured, highly civilised man, a man who enjoys the good things of life, good wine, good food, comfort . . . who voluntarily adopts a life of poverty, hardship, and suffering, in the jungle . . . Verrier Elwin does not preach Christianity; he lives it."

'Man Of The People'

Of Kabir she writes: "He was 'a man of the people' like Jesus, and worked as a weaver near Benares . . . he hacked his own way through the jungle of conflicting orthodoxies towards a neutral



MAHATMA GANDHI

A British novelist includes him in her list of saints.

truth . . . if he was not a Saint, even without the 'St.', he was certainly a profound influence for godliness in the broadest and deepest sense of the term."

The strangest name in the list is that of Bartholomeo Vanzetti who, along with his friend, Sacco, was executed in America on a false charge and whose case rang round the world as an instance of blind persecution of innocent radicals.

"Witness these words," says she, "from the lips of an uneducated fish-peddler, sentenced to die by the electric chair for something in which he had no part," and quotes from Vanzetti's last testament, which has "the ring of religious exaltation":—

"I might have died, unmarked, unknown, a failure. Now we are not a failure. This is our career and our triumph. Never in our full life could we hope to do such work for tolerance, for justice, for man's understanding of man as now we do by accident. Our words—our lives—our pains—nothing? That last moment belongs to us—that agony is our triumph."

Nehru's Silken Underwear!

It is a never-ending source of amusement to read the foreign magazines when they happen to mention some Indian topic or In-

dian personality. Last week we reproduced some extracts from the American "Life." Here is a gem from "News Review" of London:—

Next to Mohandas K. Gandhi the most potent advocate of Indian Nationalism is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a stern, unbending Brahmin who comes from one of Allahabad's wealthiest families, went to Harrow, and used to have his silken underwear laundered in France.

The italics are ours but the story about the silken underwear going to a Parisian laundry is purely 'Made In Britain.'

The original legend, as everyone knows, referred to Pandit Motilal Nehru sending his laundry to England. Pandit Jawaharlal, in his Autobiography, has debunked the legend. So "News Review", with characteristic 'imaginativeness' of the sensational press now foists it on the son instead of the father and adds that touch about silken underwear going to France—for the sake of silken underwear!

And Now Gable-din!

Get ready for another Indian film—from Hollywood!

It is "The Uniform", starring Clark Gable and part of the action takes place in Bombay.

This is what a correspondent, writing from New York, says about it in the "Hindu" of Madras:—

"Since the passage of the Lease and Lend Bill, Hollywood has become conscious of a more liberal attitude on the part of the English toward what goes into pictures.

"A few months ago Metro would not have dared to start



CLARK GABLE

A sacred bull helped him in Bombay.

"The Uniform" without submitting the script to the British consul; but Clarence Brown began production the other day without asking any one's advice and nothing has been said."

Of course, nobody ever did, does or will care to submit the script to a representative of India.

The same correspondent further remarks:—

Brown did have a little diffi-

culty with the Hindus in the picture, however. Some of the action is laid in Bombay and the plot required a "Brahma" bull, sacred animal of India, to block the street to permit Gable's escape.

Perhaps the Hollywood script-writers do not know that nowadays the only sacred animals left in India are the Viceroy's Bulls.

Ersatz Sensation

A Secretary rushes into Marshal Goering's office to announce a new sensation.

"Excellency, a marvellous new invention! Our celebrated chemist, Professor Schnitzelberg, is here. He claims to have succeeded in making butter out of milk!"

Devika

Devika Rani (whose screen career is pictorially reviewed on the opposite page) is perhaps the most cosmopolitan personality in the whole world of films.

Daughter of a Bengali I.M.S. officer and a grand-niece of the Poet Tagore, she was born in South India, spent her childhood in cantonment towns all over India got her schooling in Shantiniketan and later in England and France, toured all over Europe, was trained for a film career in Germany's famous Ufa studios, appeared opposite her husband, the late Himansu Rai, in "Karma", the first Indian talkie in English. (In the English version she spoke English like the English and in the Hindustani version she spoke Hindustani—like the English!), returned to India, polished her Hindustani and improved her accent, helped her husband to found the Bombay Talkies and since then has been the chief asset of that concern, having starred in 14 out of their 21 pictures.

Since her husband's sad demise last year, she has assumed the duties of the Bombay Talkies Controller of Production—the only woman in the world who holds such a position.

Small and slender, generally dressed in white these days, Devika Rani has a striking photogenic personality, loves flowers, imbibes enormous quantities of coffee, likes to potter about her garden, rides a horse like an expert, likes to 'doodle' on her writing pad, sketches designs for the studio costumes department.

Incidentally, she is one of the favourites of Mrs. Naidu with whom she shares conversational brilliance. Her pet aversion, according to her, is seeing her own films. But, then, that may be only modesty.

The Last Laugh

Shipwrecked man (to another victim who wants to share his raft): "Before you get on, old chap, I think it only fair to warn you I have rather a nasty cold."

HITLER'S NEW DICTIONARY



Courtesy: "San Francisco Chronicle."

FOURTEEN FACES OF DEVIKA RANI

FROM "KARMA" TO "ANJAN"

In an earlier issue we gave a pictorial review of the screen career of Durga Khote. Here we present another great star—Devika Rani.



KARMA (1933)

First Indian talkie made in English. Rajas, elephants, snakes and fakirs. But Devika was superb.



JAWANI KI HAWA (1935)
Bombay Talkies' first film—and it looked it! Indian screen acquired a shining new star.



MOTHER (1935)

A 3-reeler tragedy. Very, very tragic.



ALWAYS TELL YOUR WIFE (1935)

Rather insipid comedy. But we saw it because of Devika.



JEEVAN NAIYA (1936)

Bombay Talkies' first real film. She was an established star now.



ACHHUT KANNYA (1936)

(But she looked like a Rajah's daughter). Devika became India's Star No. 1.



JANMA BHOO MI (1936)

Patriotism, village-uplift and Devika.



IZZAT (1937)

This Bhil girl, too well-groomed, was rather an intrusion.



SAVITRI (1937)

The only mythological role played by Devika Rani.



JEEVAN PRABHAT (1937)

From Savitri to a naughty village maid—but then Devika Rani IS versatile.



NIRMALA (1938)

In this picture she returned to the smart sari and the city atmosphere.



VACHAN (1938)

By now, after working hard on three pictures a year, she had reached the peak of popularity.



DURGA (1939)

The orphaned village girl and her goat, Bahadur.



ANJAN (1941)

The dark mantle of mystery still envelopes her latest picture.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

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